

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper

Paris, Saturday-Sunday, May 11-12, 1996

No. 35,208

Riot Shakes Hong Kong Program for 'Boat People'

Vietnamese Refugees In Uprising at Camp, 140 Escape in Melee

By Keith Richburg
Washington Post Service

HONG KONG — About 140 Vietnamese "boat people" escaped from a rural detention center Friday after a dramatic pre-dawn riot that left buildings and cars ablaze, a dozen police and prison guards injured, and the colony's tough refugee repatriation policy in a shambles.

About 70 of the refugees were captured during a massive police manhunt, but about 70 others remained at large Friday night.

About 2,000 police officers using tear gas regained control of most of the Whitehead detention camp where the uprising occurred, and helicopters dropping water managed to douse the raging fires after more than 10 hours. But about 400 Vietnamese remained barricaded Friday night in a small section of the prison, hurling handmade spears at police from rooftops.

The fugitives, including women and children, were reported to have looted homes in the rural fishing village of To Tai, in Hong Kong's New Territories area near the Chinese border, and some are believed to have stolen speedboats and sampans to flee to other parts of the colony. The police set up roadblocks and were stopping vehicles and boarding buses searching for the Vietnamese. Residents in the area were warned to keep their doors locked.

There have been periodic outbreaks of violence at the camps and several escape attempts before, but the police and government officials said this daylong rampage was by far the worst. The violence erupted as Hong Kong was trying to speed up its forced repatriation of the remaining 18,000 "boat people" here — whom it calls economic migrants, not legitimate refugees — before the colony reverts to Chinese sovereignty on July 1, 1997.

Officials were quick to say that Friday's violence would not affect the forced repatriations, which must be accelerated if the colony is to meet China's firm demand to have all the refugee camps cleared by the 1997 handover.

"This incident has not lessened our resolve," said Anson Chan, the colony's highest ranking civil servant and the acting chief executive until the governor, Chris Patten, returns from a trip to the United States. "We remain as determined as ever to repatriate all Vietnamese migrants to Vietnam as soon as possible."

The security secretary, Peter Lai, also told reporters that the riot would not slow down the program of sending the Vietnamese home by force.

But the repatriations were likely to be slowed now because the Vietnamese managed to burn down the Whitehead camp's main administrative building, which, among other things, housed all the records and identity documents for the refugees.

That repatriation policy has been under criticism from some refugee advocates, who see it as inhumane, and also from some members of the U.S. Congress who feel the refugees — some of whom claim to have worked for the old American-backed Saigon government during the Vietnam War — should be given another chance to be interviewed for possible resettlement in the West.

The Clinton administration has endorsed a plan for Vietnamese to be interviewed and screened again to see if they are eligible for resettlement, but only if they first return to Vietnam.

Friday's rampage began in the pre-dawn darkness, on a day when some 1,000 Vietnamese who have already failed the screening test for resettlement were due to be transferred to a separate holding center, to await their forced repatriation back to Vietnam.

The police said the riot was a "well-planned operation" involving about 3,000 Vietnamese out of a total of 8,600 at Whitehead. They set fire to buildings and cars, and took at least 15 prison wardens hostage while a separate group used makeshift tools to cut through a wire mesh fence and escape.

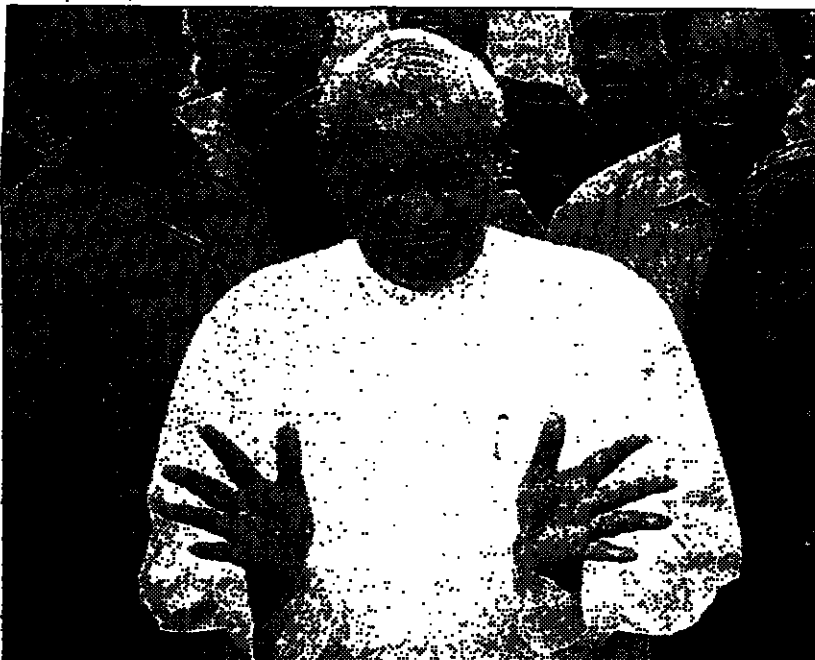


A Vietnamese being transferred from a Hong Kong detention camp Friday after a riot and the escape of 140.

A Tumultuous Free-for-All in India

The Congress Party's Collapse Sets Off a Mad Scramble for Power

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service



Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the Bharatiya Janata Party's candidate for prime minister, after meeting President Shankar Dayal Sharma on Friday.

NEW DELHI — India's rival political groups clamored for power Friday following a general election that shattered the traditional base of the Congress Party and gave new leverage to a tumultuous assemblage of groups representing the mosaic of castes, regions and languages in this nation of 930 million people.

With most results complete, India appeared to have crossed a historic watershed. The India of nearly 50 years since independence, dominated by the Congress Party except when scandals and excesses prompted voters to punish it with two brief spells in opposition, seems to have given way to a new and more fractious era, in which the country would wear many political faces, each reflecting India's ancient diversities.

The election ended with the most fragmented Parliament in the country's history, with no group coming close to a governing majority and the Congress Party headed for fewer than a quarter of the seats in the 545-seat body. Its leaders acknowledged that the election was a debacle without precedent in the history of the 110-year-old party and one in which, in the words of Sharad Pawar, one of its most powerful figures, "the masses of the people have gone away from us."

Two of the major winners in the election — the Bharatiya Janata Party, a rightist Hindu nationalist group, and a

See INDIA, Page 4

China Will Escape U.S. Sanctions Over Nuclear Sales

Christopher Defuses Dispute With Pledge From Beijing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States announced Friday that it had decided not to impose sanctions on China for the alleged export of nuclear weapons-related technology because Beijing has agreed not to make such sales in the future.

"The secretary of state has concluded there is not a sufficient basis to warrant a determination that sanctionable activity has occurred," the State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns, said in announcing the U.S. decision. "Accordingly, sanctions will not be imposed in the current situation."

The decision followed months of deliberation as the administration tried to maintain good relations with Beijing. The United States now appears certain to renew China's trade privileges next month despite protests from human rights activists and others, continuing President Bill Clinton's policy of delinking trade and rights issues.

Mr. Burns said China had agreed to make a public statement that it would make no further technology sales of the type the United States had found objectionable. He said the statement was expected within hours.

The U.S. charge was that China had sold \$70,000 worth of ring magnets to Pakistan for use in equipment that enriches uranium, a key ingredient in making nuclear bombs. The Chinese government has claimed that it did not know the technology had been sold by a Chinese company.

The United States could have imposed sanctions affecting \$10 billion in U.S. projects in China, although U.S. officials had said the reprisals would have been targeted at Chinese projects involving nuclear power.

Mr. Burns said China had provided "clarifications and assurances" at a

meeting between Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher in the Netherlands on April 19 and in other discussions.

As a result, Mr. Burns said, the Export-Import Bank would continue to accept credit applications from American companies seeking to do business in China. About \$10 billion in loans were suspended last month in the midst of the administration's review.

President Clinton reviewed the China issue with Mr. Christopher and his other foreign policy advisers at the White House on Wednesday and "approved of the direction the secretary was headed," according to the White House press secretary, Michael McCurry.

Reminded that China had violated past promises to check the spread of dangerous technology, Mr. Burns said the United States would monitor the Chinese commitment carefully to make sure there were no future transfers.

He said the administration did not deliberately delay the announcement until after a critical Asia policy speech Thursday by the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, the certain Republican presidential nominee.

The decision to avoid sanctions would have been announced weeks ago if China had made its commitment then, Mr. Burns said.

Friday's announcement appeared to ease one point of friction in U.S.-Chinese relations, which have been plagued by a series of diplomatic and economic disputes in recent months.

Washington is pressing China to stop companies from counterfeiting of U.S. software, music and films and has threatened sanctions on its exports to America. The White House has set May 15 as publication date for a list of Chinese imports that could be hit with \$2 billion in sanctions. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

Armani Negotiates a Fine As Designers Go on Trial

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

MILAN — The cream of Italian fashion went on trial here Friday, accused of corruption, and Giorgio Armani, perhaps Italy's foremost arbiter of elegance, accepted a bargained settlement on charges he bribed tax officials and was fined \$64,000 and given a nine-month suspended sentence.

In a statement issued later Friday, Mr. Armani said he agreed to plea bargain, "even though I don't believe I am guilty of this charge."

He did so, he said, "in order to close a chapter that has upset my professional serenity."

The role call of star defendants included not only Mr. Armani, but also

Gianfranco Ferré, Mariuccia Mandelli, who goes by the name Krizia, and Santo Versace, the brother and business associate of the designer and entrepreneur Gianni Versace.

None of the defendants appeared in court, and much of the first day's deliberations were taken up with an unsuccessful petition by defense lawyers to have television cameras banned from the courtroom in order to spare the high-profile, high-ticket designers negative publicity.

Two years ago, the sweeping corruption investigations that have purged Italian politics and business caught in their web the leading figures in the golden generation of designers that has

See ITALY, Page 4

AIDS Virus Sheds Clue on Its Workings

10-Year Search Turns Up a Protein That Opens Door for Destruction

By Warren E. Leary
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After a decade-long search, scientists have reported finding a protein that is needed to admit the AIDS virus into human immune system cells, beginning a deadly cycle of destruction.

The discovery marks a clear advance in understanding the basic biology of the virus, and may open up new approaches to research and treatment.

Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, described the finding

by scientists at his institute as a "tremendous advance." The primary target of the virus is a receptor molecule known as CD-4, which lies embedded in the surface of certain cells. Scientists have long known that CD-4 is insufficient for infection; cells must have some other protein on their surface that the virus, HIV, exploits to effect its entry.

Scientists at the institute, in Bethesda, Maryland, now say they have tracked down the elusive "co-factor" protein. They named it "fusin" because it helps the coat of the virus to fuse with the cell's outer membrane and inject its genetic material into the cell.

A paper on the discovery by Dr. Edward A. Berger and his colleagues was being published Friday by the journal Science. The scientists said the finding could lead to genetically engineered mice or rabbits that are susceptible to infection with HIV and could be used to test new drugs and vaccines. In addition, the work may help explain how some people infected with the virus for years remain healthy and disease resistant.

"There is no doubt that this is the co-factor for one type of HIV and the thing that so many people have been looking for," Dr. Fauci said. "This is not guesswork, it's the real thing."

The Ghosts of Srebrenica and the Sadness of the Women

By Christine Spolar
Washington Post Service

TUZLA, Bosnia — Mevludina Rahmanovic has learned to hide the tears. The 37-year-old Bosnian woman blinks them away when her son and two teenage daughters wonder aloud where their father is. She presses her lips tight when she panics at the cost of the next bottle of milk. She gives in, she said, only when no one can see the stinging, salty sorrow cross her face or sense her fear.

Is she a wife or a widow? "I have hope. I'm expecting him," the small, dark-haired woman said softly about her husband, Mohammed, missing for nine months and one of the thousands of men who have become the

ghosts of Srebrenica. "The children have images of him, playing, talking. They can't conceive he is not alive, because they know he didn't do anything bad."

Up and down the streets of this dusty central Bosnian town walk lonely and enduring tragedies of the Balkan war. Girls who married the first boy they kissed, country women who planted the spring crops when their husbands told them to, wrinkled grandmothers who depended on relatives to keep them warm and safe in old age — all living in a twilight zone.

The men are gone. And for most of these women, their futures hinge on learning the fate of their men lost in war.

"So many women are just waiting," said Beba Hadzic, coordinator of Bosnian Family Aid

agency and a former elementary school teacher from Srebrenica who fled to Tuzla in 1992.

"Some have up to 20 men missing from their families. They can't say it's over. They can't move on."

Women whose fathers, husbands and sons disappeared in the most notorious disaster of the five-year war that splintered Yugoslavia — the fall in 1995 of the UN-protected enclave of Srebrenica to Serb attacks — demanded answers in stormy demonstrations here in February. As many as 8,000 men are still missing from a desperate march, ambushed time and again by Serb attacks, toward safety through a forest outside the town. The women got nowhere with their fury.

It led them to a sad truth, common to all peoples

on all sides, of fragile, peacetime Bosnia. To seek resolutions in this complicated land is to embark through a fitful maze. No one person or agency or government can ensure results.

The International War Crimes Tribunal began digging up mass graves last month, uncovering evidence of wholesale killings.

The tribunal's work is to be used in possible prosecutions of people suspected of committing atrocities in the deadliest conflict in Europe since World War II.

The investigators are trying to establish where, how and when people from all sides of the war died. As they examine alleged killing fields, they are on the lookout for signs that the dead were

See BOSNIA, Page 4

| Newsstand Prices | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Andorra.....10.00 FF | Lebanon.....11.3,000 |
| Antilles.....12.50 FF | Morocco.....14 Dh |
| Cameroun.....1.800 CFA | Qatar.....10.00 Rials |
| Egypt.....EE 5 | Réunion.....12.50 FF |
| France.....10.00 FF | Saudi Arabia.....10.00 R. |
| Gabon.....1.100 CFA | Senegal.....1.100 CFA |
| Greece.....350 Dr. | Spain.....225 PTAS |
| Italy.....2.800 Lire | Tunisia.....1.250 Din |
| Ivory Coast.....1.250 CFA | U.A.E.....10.00 Dirh |
| Jordan.....1.250 JD | U.S. Mil. (Eur.).....\$120 |



الشرق الأوسط

Delays in the Great Kill-Off Give U.K. Cattle a Reprieve

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service

LONDON — By now, Britain was to be a great culling field. Thousands of healthy middle-aged cattle were to be dead, with tens of thousands more lined up at the slaughterhouse gates ready to be killed for the sake of the country's beef industry. That, at least, was the plan as announced by the government to deal with the crisis over "mad cow" disease, which began in March after scientists reported a possible link between the disease and a fatal ailment that affects humans.

Five weeks later, however, the sacrificial cow is hard to find. Indeed, judging from calls to slaughterhouses, farmers and farming organizations, it is among the rarest of species in the kingdom. Despite a few photo-op slaughters, only a few hundred head of cattle have been killed. Nobody seems to know the exact number.

Where are the rest of the condemned? On the

farm, doing what cattle do: eat. They are eating the hay, eating the grass, eating the food supply meant for next winter and, according to farmers, consuming what was left of the cattle farmers' income in Britain, for they are essentially useless: too old to milk, too young to die naturally and banned forever from the food chain to restore consumer confidence. Worse, thousands more cattle join in the feast every week, as they celebrate their 30-month birthdays, passing sadly into the realm of inedibility under the government's new rules.

The backlog is estimated at 125,000 and is growing at 4,000 per week.

What's happening? "Nothing's happening," said Rees Roberts, a cattle farmer in Wales. "We're all suffering a great deal of financial loss."

The culling program, designed also to persuade the European Union to lift its worldwide ban on British beef, "is a shambles," said Guy Pargeter, spokesman for the Farmers Union of Wales.

"What's happened is that the government put everything in writing, sent it out and thinks it's working. They said, 'There you are then, we've solved the problem.' But if you speak to the average farmer, he doesn't have the faintest idea what he's supposed to do. There's a huge chasm between what's happening on paper and what's happening on the ground."

The Farmers Weekly described the situation as "complete chaos."

Except in its presentations to the House of Commons, the government makes little pretense of having made much progress, although officials hailed a recommendation made Wednesday by the EU's executive body, the European Commission, for a partial lifting of the export ban, which would allow the sale of cattle byproducts such as gelatin and tallow but not of beef.

It is true, said Jean Auty, spokeswoman for the Agriculture Ministry's Intervention Board, which is supervising the culling. Not very many cattle have been slaughtered — "hundreds rather than

thousands," she said. All farmers had to do was bring cattle to a collection point — a livestock auction market or a slaughterhouse — which would pay the farmer, collect from the government, destroy the animals and send the remains to rendering plants for incineration.

But after the culling plan was announced to news organizations, the government had to promulgate rules and regulations. Weeks passed before the government actually got the details to those expected to implement it. While everyone was waiting, more cattle celebrated their birthdays.

Government Announces Slaughter

The British government said Friday that the slaughter of thousands of cattle was finally about to begin in earnest. The Associated Press reported from London. Only 3,321 cattle have been killed so far, but Deputy Agriculture Minister Tony Baldry said 18,000 cattle would be killed next week in England and Wales, and that the number should rise to about 22,000 head per week by July.

Italy's Bad Boy Of the North Fuels a Babble Over Secession

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

ROME — Umberto Bossi, the irrepressible bad boy of Italian politics, likes nothing better than to create a stir, which is one way to look at his statement last weekend saying that Italy's north and south should get a divorce, Czechoslovak-style.

But secessionist talk from Mr. Bossi, whose Northern League did surprisingly well in last month's national elections, cannot be taken lightly either, which explains why a host of leaders — from the Italian president to the Pope — struck back this week with indignation, and even threats.

"The democratic state has all the means, ranging from political consensus to legitimate use of force, to prevent its own suppression," said Luciano Violante, the newly elected speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, in an acceptance speech Friday. "The different parts of Italy need each other."

Pope John Paul II, speaking Wednesday at a conference of Italian bishops that had already registered its strong displeasure with any talk of splitting the country, also defended the unity of "the beloved Italian nation."

President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro called Italian unity "indispensable."

But neither Mr. Bossi nor his supporters show any signs of backing down. On Friday, Mr. Bossi dismissed the remarks made by Mr. Violante, a leftist deputy known for his investigations of the Mafia, by calling him a "fascist."

Earlier this week, deputies from the League shouted down another member of Parliament from the southern city of Naples with chants of "Mafia."

As for the bishops, Mr. Bossi, responding with a sneer, wondered aloud how the church would manage without voluntary tax contributions from Italy's rich north.

Begun more than a decade ago as a protest movement against the corruption and wastefulness of an Italian government that to northerners seems perpetually tilted toward the poor south, the Northern League, after a brief alliance with the center-right, is now back on its own, pressing ahead for greater rights for regional government and reform of the bloated Rome bureaucracy.

In the April 21 elections, the League won 59 seats in the 630-member lower house and 27 out of a total of 315 elected senators. But what many found most surprising was the level of support it received in places like Veneto, one of the richest regions in Europe, where the Northern League won more than 30 percent on the proportional vote.

At election time, local League leaders cautioned their supporters not to take Mr. Bossi's radical statements too seriously, but rather to look at them as "provocations" designed to make politicians in Rome pay more attention to their frustrations and to their demand for greater regional autonomy.

But federalist reforms also are at the top of the agenda of Italy's incoming center-left government, headed by an economist, Romano Prodi, who is due to take office in a few weeks. Venturing to guess the motives for Mr. Bossi's latest statements, some analysts have suggested that he does not want to relinquish the lead on the issue of federalism.

Speaking last week before the group of deputies he has dubbed the "Parliament of the North," in the region that he calls "Padania," Mr. Bossi kept up the separatist talk.

"I didn't ask for votes in the name of federalism, for God's sake," he said. "I did it in the name of Padania's independence."

But it was the statement suggesting a Czechoslovak-like solution to Italy's problems that set off an avalanche of headlines, editorials and statements criticizing Mr. Bossi for going too far.

The storm over Mr. Bossi's proposal that Italian political leaders sit around a table and divide up the country even overshadowed the formation of Mr. Prodi's new government and the seating of the new Parliament this week.

President Scalfaro will be giving Mr. Prodi the mandate to form a government this month, but the list of new ministers — including Antonio Di Pietro, the prosecutor and hero of Italy's corruption probe, as minister of public works — is mostly known already.

Mr. Prodi, ever the academic, took Mr. Bossi's threats with skepticism. "I don't understand this climate," he said. "For me, secession isn't a serious thing."

For the moment, Mr. Bossi seems prepared to keep up his threats, which include walking out of the Parliament on crucial votes.

"For six months, I am going to be bad," he said on a television talk show this week. "And then we will see the results."

Yeltsin's Health Weighs On Russian Electorate

By Michael Specter
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In his frenetic pursuit of re-election, Boris N. Yeltsin plans 16 campaign trips this month.

In April, the 65-year-old president's punishing schedule sent him from Moscow to Norway and then across the continent to China. In between, he presided over a hectic summit meeting held for the leaders of the world's richest nations.

"I do not have any time to remember my illnesses," Mr. Yeltsin wrote this week in response to a series of personal questions submitted by voters. "I work from 5 in the morning until late each night."

But with little more than a month left before the Russian people must almost certainly choose between Mr. Yeltsin and a return to Communist rule, the president's often precarious health — and the drastic choices that would remain should he die or become seriously ill for the third time in a year — has become a central issue for many voters.

Whatever else a vote for Mr. Yeltsin means, it will be a vote for a man with a long history of health problems, including two heart "ailments" last year that kept him hospitalized, and often totally inaccessible, for weeks.

It will mean a vote for a man who has already lived seven years beyond the current average life expectancy for a Russian man. And it will mean a vote for a man whose past problems with alcohol have been so obvious to the average Russian that Mr. Yeltsin felt the need this week to comment on them.

"To say that I abuse alcohol would be untrue," he wrote in a response to a question from a voter. "To say that I do not drink would not be convincing. People would doubt it and say: 'What kind of Russian man are you if you cannot drink?'"

Doctors here and in the United States insist that there is no real way to assess with certainty the severity of Mr.

Yeltsin's heart problems or predict what they will mean in the future. But most of those interviewed agreed that, based on what is known about Mr. Yeltsin and on general information about the health of men his age in Russia, the picture is unlikely to be bright.

"I cannot speak directly about the president's health," said Dr. Mikhail Alshibal, one of Russia's foremost heart surgeons, who has never treated Mr. Yeltsin. "But in our country men that age with heart problems are dying at rates that are almost impossible to believe. It is one of our worst social problems."

Mr. Yeltsin has had many illnesses, and his condition vacillates wildly. He has a long history of sudden and prolonged absences from public view. He has acknowledged occasional spells of depression. He was, by many accounts, including those of close aides, so drunk on a 1994 stop at Shannon Airport in Ireland that he was unable to leave the plane to meet Prime Minister Albert Reynolds of Ireland.

Mr. Yeltsin's principal opponent, Gennadi A. Zyuganov, the 51-year-old Communist leader, wastes no opportunity to speak about Mr. Yeltsin's drinking.

"A bus driver cannot go to work without a medical examination," Mr. Zyuganov says in his standard stump speech, referring to the breathalyzer tests that are supposed to be administered to all public transportation workers before they take the wheel. "But now, a person can rule the entire country in any condition."

Polls show that while Mr. Yeltsin's drinking may not bother many people, his age and his recent health problems do.

Mr. Yeltsin has been particularly vague about the nature of his heart ailment and about the treatment he received during his many weeks of convalescence last year. Nobody who knows will say whether Mr. Yeltsin had two heart attacks last year or whether his ailments were less severe.

Italy Warns France On Mideast Missions

RAVELLO, Italy — Italy, president of the European Union, bluntly criticized France on Friday at the end of an 11-nation meeting on the Mediterranean for undertaking solo Middle East peace missions instead of waiting for Europe to act.

Foreign Minister Susanna Agnelli said at a news conference that politics had dominated the two-day Mediterranean Forum meeting, aimed at fostering dialogue in the region. She also called on the United States to give the Union a greater role in peace efforts.

Sitting beside her French counterpart, Hervé de Charette, she said Paris should not have set itself apart from the Union in efforts to end cross-border violence between Israel and Lebanon that were finally halted by a U.S.-brokered deal April 26.

Mr. de Charette ducked the criticism, saying, "We had two friends who had a very acute crisis between them, and it was the most natural thing in the world to help."

French Raid Group

PARIS — Underlining the terrorist threat from Algerian radicals, the police on Friday broke up a clandestine ring funneling fake identification papers to Muslim militants in Europe.

Forty-six suspected militants, all of Algerian origin, were arrested in morning raids in Nanterre, west of the French capital, and in Marseille.

The raids showed how entrenched the radicals have become in France, which suffered a series of terrorist bombings last year. Algerian Muslim militants claimed responsibility for some of the attacks. Officials said the 46 people arrested were suspected of directly or indirectly aiding armed Islamic factions operating in France.

Spain Slashes Budget

MADRID — The new government announced a 200-billion-peseta budget cut Friday and the elimination

BRIEFLY EUROPE



FREE — Hanna Krabbe, 51, right, leaving prison Friday in Lübeck, Germany, after a 21-year sentence for her part in the 1975 killing of two West German diplomats in Stockholm. With her is Irmgard Möller, another Red Army Faction member, who was released on Dec. 1, 1994.

of dozens of top jobs to make Spain eligible for Europe's single currency. The industry minister also said the conservative government may privatize all state industries.

Prime Minister José María Aznar's government ordered the \$1.6 billion cut to the 1996 budget during a cabinet meeting. The new government wants to bring spending to within 4.4 percent of gross domestic product this year and to 3 percent by 1997. The latter is a requirement for joining the Union's monetary union.

New Lyon Sentencing

LYON — A court sentenced the former mayor of Lyon, Michel Noir, on Friday to a suspended jail term of a year and fined him 100,000 francs. It was his second conviction for corruption this year.

Mr. Noir, who is trying to overturn an 18-month suspended prison term imposed in January for political cor-

ruption while running Lyon, said he was "disgusted" by the sentence Friday. The court found him guilty of using Lyon's municipal funds to finance political campaigns and personal expenses.

Greek Writer Assailed

PARIS — The Simon Wiesenthal Center, a group dedicated to hunting Nazi war criminals, asked Unesco and Greece on Friday to withdraw the appointment of a noted Greek author as ambassador to Unesco, saying he was an anti-Semite.

"Vassilis Vassilikos, writing in the Athens newspaper Ta Nea, alleged Israeli involvement in the 1967 Greek military coup," said Shimon Samuels, the center's international liaison director. "Disturbed by a cooperation agreement between Turkey and Israel, he added that he could not stop wondering about 'those who crucified one of their own people.'"

Autopsy Suggests Colby Collapsed

BALTIMORE — William E. Colby, the former CIA director, probably collapsed from a heart attack or stroke while he was canoeing and then fell into the water and died, the state medical examiner's office said Friday.

An autopsy found evidence that Mr. Colby, 76, had suffered from hardening of the arteries, said the chief medical examiner, John Smialek.

Mr. Colby's body was found Monday on a marshy river bank following an eight-day search involving divers, dogs and sonar equipment.

"He apparently had a heart attack or stroke and fell out of the canoe into the water where he died of hypothermia and drowning," said Jeannette A.

Duerr, a spokeswoman for the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Hypothermia is a dangerous drop in body temperature.

No blood clots were found, although they could have dissolved during the weeklong search for his body, the medical examiner said.

Stomach contents indicated he had died a short time after eating, and he had a blood-alcohol level of 0.07 percent. No drugs were found in his system, the medical examiner's office said.

A private funeral service will be held Monday at Arlington National Cemetery, where he will be buried with full military honors. A public memorial service is scheduled for Tuesday at Washington National Cathedral.

U.S. Citizens Warned

WASHINGTON — The State Department has warned U.S. citizens

abroad to beware of retaliation after a federal judge ruled that a Hamas political leader, Moussa Abu Marzook, could be extradited to Israel.

The department spokesman, Nicholas Burns, said U.S. citizens traveling or residing abroad "may wish to exercise greater-than-usual caution." The U.S. Embassy in Israel also said Americans should be cautious.

Air France Flight Attendants

Air France flight attendants based in Paris will hold a one-day strike Monday to protest company plans to pay lower salaries to new employees, their union said Friday. Air France said that its 450 flights Monday would go ahead as scheduled.

| RELIGIOUS SERVICES | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| AMSTERDAM CROSSROADS INTERNATIONAL CHURCH Interdenominational & Evangelical Sunday Service 10:30 a.m. & 11:30 a.m. / Kids Welcome. De Oudekerk 3, S. Amsterdam info. 020-641 8812 or 020-6451 653. FRANCE/TOULOUSE HOPE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH (Evangelical), 4, bd. de France, Colmar. Sunday service: 6:30 p.m. Tel.: 52-24-31-16. FRENCH RIVIERA/CÔTE D'AZUR NICE: Holy Trinity (Anglican/Episcopalian), 11 rue de la Bulle. Sunday Eucharist at 11 a.m. / Weekdays as on notice board. VENICE: St. Mark's, rue de la Résistance. Sunday Eucharist at 9 a.m. Contact Father Ken Lete 93 87 19 85. KIEV INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN ASSEMBLY (AOC), Sunday English 10:30, Bilingual 12:00. 16 Nivodnitsk St. (3044) 244-3276. MUNICH INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH, Evangelical Bible Believing, services in English 4:30 p.m. Sundays at 8:00 a.m. (U2 Theresienstr.) (089) 580-9277. PARIS AND SUBURBS EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 rue des Bons-Enfants, Rue-Malmaison. Early service and Sunday School - 9:45 a.m. / Second service with Children's Church - 1:00 a.m. / Rev. Scott Stearns. Call 47-51-29-63 or 47-48-15-29 for information. HOPE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH Hotel Coton at Pont-de-Neuf, 100, bd. de Neuf, Worship Sundays 9:30 a.m. / Rev. Douglas Miller, Pastor. Tel.: 43-23-04-06. Metro 1 to La Defense Esplanade. SAINT JOSEPH'S CHURCH (Roman Catholic), Masses: Sunday: 9:45 & 11:00 a.m., 12:15 & 6:30 p.m.; Saturday: 11:00 a.m. & 6:30 p.m.; Monday to Friday: 8:30 a.m., 12:00 a.m. / Holy Eucharist, Paris 8th, Tel.: 42-27-28-56. Metro: Charles de Gaulle - Etoile. ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH (evangelical Anglican), Sundays: 10:30 a.m. (with children's club and crèche) and 6:30 p.m. / Midweek study groups, Christ-centered fellowship in the heart of Paris, 5 rue d'Aguesseau, 75008. Tel.: 47-42-70-88. Metro: Concorde. The Rev. Judith Walker-Riggs will be preaching at the UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST FELLOWSHIP OF PARIS Workshop Service on Sunday, May 12, 12 noon. Foyer de l'Anne, 7 bis, rue du Pont-Neuf, Paris 11e. All are welcome. Service at member's home May 26. Religious education for teens and children. Child care, meditation and spiritual growth groups. Social activities. For information call 30-82-75-33. TOKYO ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, near Kabasaba St. Tel.: 3261-3740. Worship Services: 9:30 a.m. Sundays. USA If you would like a free Bible course by mail, please contact: L'ECLUSE DU CHRIST, P.O. Box 513, Sautter, Indiana 47881 U.S.A. | ZURICH-SWITZERLAND ENGLISH-SPEAKING CATHOLIC MISSION, St. Anton Church, Minervastrasse 63, near Knechtel. Services conducted in English. Sunday Mass: 8:30 a.m. & 11:30 a.m. / Services held in the crypt of St. Anton Church. THE EPISCOPAL CHURCHES OF EUROPE (Anglican) PARIS AND SUBURBS SECOND ANNUAL SERVICE of Remembrance for persons who have died of HIV/AIDS will be held at 7:30 p.m. on Monday, May 13 at the American Cathedral, 23, avenue George V, Metro: George V or Alma Marceau. FLORENCE ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Sun. 9 a.m. File 1 & 11 a.m. File 11. Via Bernardo Rosselli 9, 50123, Florence, Italy. Tel.: 3955 29 44 17. FRANKFURT CHURCH OF CHRIST THE KING (Evangelical/American), Holy Communion 9 & 11 a.m. Sunday School and Nursery 10:45 a.m. / Sebastian Platz 22, 60323 Frankfurt, Germany, U1, 2, 3 Miguel-Alba. Tel.: 49 69 55 01 64. GENEVA EMMANUEL CHURCH, 1st & 3rd Sun. 10 a.m. Eucharist, 2nd & 4th Sun. Morning Prayer, 3 rue de Montfaucon, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland. Tel.: 41 22 832 80 78. MUNICH THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Sun. 11:45 a.m. Holy Eucharist and Sunday School. Nursery care provided. 563 Chaussee de Louvre, (Paris-Ludwig), Germany. Tel.: 49 89 64 81 85. ROME ST. PAUL'S WITHIN-THE-WALLS, Sun. 8:30 a.m. Holy Eucharist File 11, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 12, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 13, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 14, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 15, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 16, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 17, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 18, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 19, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 20, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 21, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 22, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 23, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 24, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 25, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 26, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 27, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 28, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 29, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 30, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 31, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 32, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 33, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 34, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 35, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 36, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 37, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 38, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 39, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 40, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 41, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 42, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 43, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 44, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 45, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 46, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 47, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 48, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 49, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 50, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 51, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 52, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 53, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 54, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 55, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 56, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 57, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 58, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 59, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 60, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 61, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 62, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 63, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 64, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 65, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 66, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 67, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 68, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 69, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 70, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 71, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 72, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 73, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 74, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 75, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 76, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 77, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 78, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 79, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 80, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 81, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 82, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 83, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 84, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 85, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 86, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 87, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 88, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 89, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 90, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 91, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 92, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 93, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 94, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 95, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 96, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 97, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 98, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 99, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 100, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 101, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 102, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 103, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 104, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 105, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 106, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 107, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 108, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 109, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 110, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 111, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 112, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 113, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 114, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 115, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 116, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 117, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 118, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 119, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 120, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 121, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 122, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 123, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 124, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 125, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 126, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 127, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 128, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 129, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 130, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 131, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 132, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 133, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 134, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 135, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 136, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 137, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 138, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 139, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 140, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 141, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 142, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 143, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 144, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 145, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 146, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 147, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 148, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 149, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 150, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 151, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 152, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 153, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 154, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 155, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 156, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 157, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 158, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 159, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 160, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 161, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 162, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 163, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 164, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 165, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 166, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 167, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 168, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 169, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 170, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 171, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 172, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 173, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 174, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 175, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 176, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 177, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 178, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 179, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 180, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 181, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 182, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 183, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 184, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 185, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 186, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 187, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 188, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 189, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 190, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 191, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 192, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 193, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 194, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 195, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 196, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 197, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 198, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 199, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 200, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 201, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 202, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 203, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 204, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 205, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 206, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 207, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 208, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 209, 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist File 210, 10:30 a.m. Ch | | |

Whitewater Runs Still and Deep

Clinton's Videotaped Testimony Surprises No One

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When the inevitable Whitewater question came during his news conference with the visiting president of Greece, President Bill Clinton stiffened just a bit, his pose assuming the formality of a man who soon would be seen under oath in a Little Rock courtroom.

"My testimony will speak for itself," he said when asked what he wanted the American people to take away from his videotaped testimony.

A moment later, as a reporter began to ask another question, Mr. Clinton added one more

thing he wanted people to know. "I didn't say anything different in the trial that I haven't said in public."

It was a reminder that, in the long-running scandal known as Whitewater, no news is the best news for the president.

Countdowns are not places Americans expect to see their presidents.

Simply by testifying as a defense witness in a criminal trial — in a case in which he and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, have been central players — Mr. Clinton reminded Americans of the investigation into his personal financial dealings, and that alone could have political repercussions.

But if Republicans were hoping for dramatic revelations or major inconsistencies in Mr. Clinton's testimony shown Thursday, they probably were disappointed.

And in a White House prayer for no surprises on Whitewater this year, the president delivered just what they wanted.

In videotaped testimony, Mr. Clinton unequivocally denied allegations that he ever pressured an Arkansas businessman to make an illegal loan to one of his White-water business partners.

Facing a skeptical prosecutor who treated him like any ordinary witness, Mr. Clinton said he was "adamant" that he never asked David Hale, the businessman, to make the allegedly illegal \$300,000 loan, either to replenish Whitewater's depleted bank accounts or for any other reason.

"Any suggestion that I tried to get any money from him or I tried to keep that a secret or I put any pressure on him, these things are simply not true," Mr. Clinton said.

"They didn't happen. In a move that took prosecutors and a packed courtroom by surprise, all three defendants abruptly rested their cases when the 2½-hour videotape ran out.

Although the prosecution took two months to present its case, only Mr. Clinton and James McDougal testified as defense witnesses.

A sympathetic Democrat here described the Whitewater investigation as a political toothache for the president, a persistent but so far still manageable pain and nothing life-threatening.

Public opinion has settled into opposing camps, and in the absence of new developments — convictions, indictments or smoking guns — it may not change much before November.

On that point, at least, Republican and Democratic analysts agree.

"There's a fair amount of questionable behavior around Whitewater, in Arkansas and to some degree in the White House," a Republican strategist said.

"Voters have already

factored that into their judgments of Clinton. There would have to be new information to cause voters to change their minds as to how seriously to weigh this issue in judging Clinton. Reminding people that Whitewater is a mess and the Clintons are involved in it doesn't in itself do anything."

Democratic pollster Stan Greenberg echoed that view.

"I don't think the thing changes unless there's a finding," he said.

In that case, what happened Thursday in Little Rock may be far less important than what may yet happen in the investigation by the independent counsel, Kenneth W. Starr.

In March, a Washington Post-ABC News Poll found that 55 percent of the American people said Whitewater was not an important issue, while 43 percent said it was important.

That margin closely mirrored the gap between Mr. Clinton and the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, the presumptive Republican presidential nominee, lending credence to the idea that most voters have already taken what they know about Whitewater into account in judging the president.

In the absence of new developments, the Republicans face their own dilemma on Whitewater. The Post-ABC News poll in March showed that, by almost 2 to 1, the American people disapprove of the way Republicans in Congress have been handling the Whitewater investigation.

"The Republicans are paying a price on the congressional side," Mr. Greenberg said.

He added, "If they want to spend their campaign time talking about this, it would hurt them."

"The ball is in Ken Starr's court," said William Kristol, a GOP strategist.

He added: "The Republicans can't do it without Starr having real successes. Real convictions and real indictments would make the issue credible to voters. Otherwise it's probably just partisan politics."



Mr. Clinton discussing his Whitewater testimony during a news conference at the White House.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Have a Drink and Drive, Lobbyist Says, It's O.K.

Don't drink and drive? Not everyone agrees.

The American Beverage Institute, a Washington trade group for restaurants and alcohol dealers, has opened an advertising campaign saying that it is O.K. to drink a little and then drive.

"You should be allowed to have a glass of wine or beer at a restaurant and drive home responsibly and safely," said Suzanne Kennedy, a spokeswoman for the group.

"We are not encouraging people to get blind drunk and drive," she said. "What we want to do is educate people to know their limits and know what it is to be a responsible driver."

Mothers Against Drunk Driving criticized the campaign, saying any amount of alcohol is too much when it comes to driving.

"The cemeteries are full of drinking drivers who thought, no doubt, they were drinking and driving responsibly," a spokesman for the organization said.

The head of the California Highway Patrol, meanwhile, said many people can have a drink at dinner and still drive legally, but a spokesman for the Miller Brewing Co. said it is safest not to drink before taking the wheel.

Short Takes

Taping of Jail Confession Outrages Roman Catholics

Roman Catholic officials are demanding the destruction of a tape recording of a priest hearing confession from a jail inmate, an exchange the church considers sacred and permanently private.

Father Timothy Mockaitis heard confession from Conan Wayne Hale in Lane County Jail in Eugene, Oregon. Mr. Hale faces trial on burglary and theft charges and is also a suspect in three murders.

District Attorney Doug Harclerod has suggested that prosecutors may try to use the secretly made tape recording in court. Mr. Hale's attorney, Terri Wood, said he would move to suppress the tape if prosecutors tried to use it.

Oregon law exempts religious advisers from being questioned by the police about confidential conversations. But Mr. Harclerod said the law allows the recording of conversations in jail and does not exempt Catholic confessions.

Roman Catholic officials are outraged. "It was beyond belief that it happened," said Pat Reilly, director of business affairs for the Archdiocese of Portland. Confession to a priest is considered private under all conditions, he said, adding that the National Catholic Conference did not know of any similar taping anywhere in the country.

Short Takes

The U.S. Postal Service might end the traditional practice of delivering underpaid mail "postage due." Instead, mail with insufficient postage would be returned to sender, just like mail with no postage at all. The service says that apartment living and more two-earner families have made it too difficult for letter carriers to find someone at home to pay the postage.

A man posing as a doctor was charged with third-degree murder in the death of an 11-year-old English girl in Orlando, Florida. Rebecca Richards died after being examined by Arishkumar H. Patel at her hotel. He diagnosed Rebecca with a minor throat ailment and prescribed an antibiotic, the police said. It turned out, however, that Rebecca was suffering from a critical case of juvenile diabetes. The police said the so-called doctor ran a medical scam that targeted tourists. "If Rebecca had been treated by a legitimate doctor she'd be alive today," said an Orlando police detective, Tom McCann.

When George Hook of Big Lake, Minnesota, fired up his helicopter to take off from the back of his truck, he forgot one thing — unlatching one of the chains that held the craft down. The truck started to rise with the helicopter, he said, which pitched forward and crashed to the ground, its rotor blades carving into the truck cab. He was only scratched but his helicopter was destroyed. "I just forgot," he said.

International Herald Tribune

Gore Dismisses Dole Criticism

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration brushed off an assault on its foreign policy by Senator Bob Dole as election-year "stiff and dust." Vice President Al Gore said much of what Mr. Dole proposed, including providing Taiwan with defensive missiles, was already in the works.

Mr. Dole issued a harsh critique of President Bill Clinton's foreign policy, saying Thursday it was marked by "weakness, indecision, double talk and incoherence."

At the same time, however, he voiced support for the president's decision to renew most-favored-nation trade privileges for China. Mr. Clinton faces a June 3 deadline for action on the extension, then Congress has a crack at it.

Mr. Gore, delivering the White House response, praised the senator for deciding to go along with the China trade extension. "He has shown wisdom in rejecting the advice of many in his party to take the wrong position on this issue," Mr. Gore said in a meeting with reporters.

And he called Mr. Dole's contention that Mr. Clinton had mismanaged U.S. policy in Asia "manifestly wrong."

"It was a lot of dust kicked up for political purposes," he said. "I don't want to obscure the principal thrust of Senator Dole's speech by getting into a lot of give and take on the fluff and dust that surrounded his principal points. I think most people understand that a political candidate will try to spend a lot of time criticizing rather than proposing." (AP)

A Clinton Veto Stands in House

WASHINGTON — The House has failed to override President Clinton's veto of a measure that would have limited damage awards in lawsuits over faulty products, and lawmakers argued over which party was on the side of consumers and which was under the sway of special interests.

The 258-to-163 vote, which largely followed party lines, was 23 votes short of the two-thirds majority needed to overturn the veto. While they lost the override attempt, House Republicans used the debate to criticize the president as a captive of trial lawyers and their campaign contributions.

By vetoing the measure, Mr. Clinton had "put the interests of trial lawyers — those who gave so much to his campaign — above the interests of hundreds of thousands of laid-off workers," who lost their jobs because of the high cost of litigation, said the chairman of the House Commerce Committee, Thomas J. Bliley Jr., Republican of Virginia.

The president's allies countered that the Republicans were seeking to shield from punishment businesses that made defective products. The measure was an attempt by special interests "to tilt the legal system further in their favor," said Representative John Conyers Jr. of Michigan, the House Judiciary Committee's ranking Democrat.

By vetoing the measure, Mr. Clinton had "put the interests of trial lawyers — those who gave so much to his campaign — above the interests of hundreds of thousands of laid-off workers," who lost their jobs because of the high cost of litigation, said the chairman of the House Commerce Committee, Thomas J. Bliley Jr., Republican of Virginia.

Aide Defends Arms for Bosnia

WASHINGTON — Iranian arms were flowing to Bosnia-Herzegovina even before the United States gave its tacit approval to shipments through Croatia, the White House national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake, said Friday.

"We believe it was very, very important that Bosnia be able to defend itself better," Mr. Lake said in a speech to the American Jewish Committee.

He said that when Croatia asked the administration in 1994 whether it should allow weapons shipments to pass through its territory to Bosnia, "it was at a time in which Bosnia was under terrible assault and it looked as if it might fall apart or even go under."

At that time, there was a UN embargo on arms shipments to any of the combatants in the former Yugoslavia.

Several committees of Congress are questioning the decision to allow the arms to flow through Croatia. Republicans contend the decision gave Iran a foothold in Bosnia.

Quote/Unquote

Newt Gingrich, the speaker of the House, on the grouching among Republicans: "My advice to everybody who is anxiety-ridden is to go out and do something for the party. Go out and raise your own money." (AP)

Away From Politics

• Two Marine Corps helicopters collided in the dark during the largest U.S.-British war games in decades, apparently killing 14 people, the Pentagon said. Two Marines were critically injured in the crash, which occurred at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. (AP)

• Post offices nationwide have begun offering information brochures about breast cancer. More than 8 million copies of the booklet have been produced and are being distributed to coincide with Mother's Day, which is Sunday. The post office plans to issue a breast cancer awareness stamp in June. (AP)

• Three top officials at the National Rifle Association have been fired in what insiders say is a sign of mounting political tensions and financial pressures within the organization. Donald Rakestraw, who ran the group's day-to-day operations, and a top aide, Denny McGuirk, were dismissed. Also fired was J.O. McFall, the group's chief of staff. (AP)

• A \$25 million military helicopter that was to provide cargo service for the White House lost its blades, flipped backward and slammed into the ground during a flight check. The four people on board, all Sikorsky Aircraft employees, were killed in the crash, at the company's airfield at Stratford, Connecticut. (AP)

| Dining Out | |
|---|---|
| AMSTERDAM BRASSERIE DE ROODE LEBUW Diner 93-94 Amsterdam ORIGINAL PAPER CURRIE Recommended by MICHELE Lunch/Dinner Open 12 noon-10 p.m. Tel: (02) 5330666. All major cc accepted. | PARIS 6th Yugaraj Hailed as the best Indian restaurant in France by the leading guides (see conditions). 14 rue Dauphine. T: 43 26 44 91 |
| HAESJE CLAES Real Dutch Cooking. Open from lunch until midnight. Spacious 272. Tel: 024 99 98. Reservations recommended. All major credit cards. | LE BILBOQUET A true temple since 1947 which has the greatest success. At the heart of the gastronomic world for dinner or a drink. Gastronomic menu at a reasonable price. 12, rue Solferino. T: (1) 45-49 81 84. |
| Restaurants Christophe Southern French Cuisine "Best Restaurant Netherlands" (NFI) Tel: 021 20 623 0007 - Fax: 020 91 32 | PARIS 7th THOUMIEUX Specialties of the South-West. Cote de saumon & cressonnet on cote de saumon. Air conditioned. Open every day 79 rue St-Quentin. Tel: (1) 47 05 49 25. Near Louvre Museum. |
| LE STEVEN Chef's specialties: wild mushrooms, roasted salmon, trout. North Sea fish and quality Belgian beer. 3 course menu of your choice for 125. 29, rue St-Quentin, 1000 Brussels, near B.I. Tel: (02) 221 96 07. Closed Wednesdays. | PARIS 8th Nirvana - Inde Best choice of gastronomic offers. Seen on television. Recommended by Jean-Pierre COFFRE. Open until 11 p.m. every day except Sunday 6, rue de Metz. Tel: 45 22 72 12. |
| CAFE BATAVIA Open 24 hrs. British 1932 elegance in the comfort of a quiet. HK style seafood & Cypriot specialties with the best of America's wines. Tel: (021) 6915531, Fax: 0223842. | PARIS 9th TY - COZ Fish, Shellfish, Seafood. Diving menu 170 F. Closed Sunday & Monday evening. Tel: 46 76 42 95 & 34 61. |
| MEIKLEY FOCLY The most popular Chinese restaurant New dishes & menu for lunch including menu for children from 2.71. Prices daily 10:30-11:30. 79, rue de la Grosse Halle, T. 42 44 36. 2.71, or, rue de la Grosse Halle, T. 42 44 36. | PARIS 17th AL GOLDENBERG High living - Russian - Cypriot dishes and the best of America's wines. Open daily 11:30-12:30. Tel: 42 27 30 79. Every day up to midnight. |
| KERVANSARAY Turkish & Arab specialties, Indian, Persian, Greek, Mediterranean, Lebanese, Moroccan, Algerian, Tunisian, Egyptian, Syrian, Lebanese, Cypriot, Greek, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, English, American, Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, South African, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Sri Lankan, Nepalese, Bhutanese, Maldivian, Comorian, Seychellois, Mauritian, Réunionnais, Mayotte, French Polynesians, New Caledonians, Wallisians, Futunians, Tahitians, French Guianese, Guadelupians, Martiniquais, Saint-Martinoise, Saint-Pierre and Miquelonians, French overseas territories. Open daily. | |



"Musique des sphères" silk tulle scarf. "Fauvisme" jacket in black wool crepe.

BRUSSELS. THE OVERTURE IN SILK MAJOR.

HERMÈS
PARIS

HERMÈS, 50, BD. DE WATERLOO, BRUXELLES. TÉL. (02) 511 20 62.

Victoria de los Angeles

in concert with the
Choir of Farm St Church
London W1

on Monday 20th May 1996
at 7.30 pm

in aid of



Tickets at: £60 (incl Reception)
also £30, £20 and £10.

Tickets available from, or Donations to

Michael Gorman:
Whitfield,
Hook Heath Road,
Woking, Surrey. GU22 0QD
England

tel: +44 (0)1483-773687
fax: +44 (0)1483-765161

U.S. and Pyongyang Set Deal on Missing Soldiers

Joint Searches Could Begin This Year

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and North Korea have announced that later this year they expect to begin their first joint effort to search for the remains of thousands of U.S. soldiers missing from the Korean War.

The announcement, which could signal a broad improvement in ties between the two countries, means that Pentagon investigators could soon be wandering the North Korean countryside, searching for evidence of the burial sites of Americans missing since the war ended in 1953.

Under the agreement, reached after six days of negotiations in New York, the United States will pay \$2 million to North Korea for its earlier efforts to locate the remains of the more than 8,100 Americans and United Nations

personnel, most of them Americans, reported missing in the Korean War.

In a joint statement, the United States commended North Korea for "its past sincere efforts in recovering and returning U.S. servicemen's remains," and both countries expressed "their belief that this agreement will contribute to the improvement of relations."

The United States and North Korea first discussed the search for the remains of lost U.S. soldiers in 1987, and the dialogue is scheduled to resume next month when the two countries will discuss details of the joint search.

"Both sides expect this meeting will result in joint recovery operations this year," the statement said.

Defense Department officials said Thursday that it was unclear how much freedom of movement U.S. investigators would have in the search for burial sites. But any degree of freedom would provide the United States with a remarkable opportunity to gauge economic and political conditions in one of the world's most closed societies.

A similar agreement with the Vietnamese government several years ago produced a significant diplomatic breakthrough between Washington and Hanoi, with Defense Department investigators allowed to roam the Vietnamese countryside in the search for burial sites. Since 1992, the remains of 110 Americans previously listed as unaccounted for in the Vietnam War have been identified and returned home.

The North Koreans have so far delivered more than 200 sets of American remains across the demilitarized zone separating North and South Korea. Of those, 46 were returned between 1990 and 1992, with the United States paying \$897,000 to reimburse the North Koreans for the cost of search and recovery. Another 162 were returned in 1993 and 1994.

The North Koreans asked for \$4 million for the remains returned in 1993 and 1994, but the United States balked at the figure. The North Koreans are known to be desperate for hard currency.

North Korea has long sought direct talks with the United States on a peace treaty between the two countries, but Washington has maintained that such talks must be held first between the two Koreas. The Korean War ended with an armistice, not a peace treaty, and, technically, North Korea is still at war with the United States and South Korea.

Alan Liotta, a Defense Department official who was a member of the U.S. negotiating team in New York, said that Thursday's agreement on a \$2 million payment removed what "had long been a stumbling block" in negotiations with North Korea. "With this agreement, we are now prepared to move into detailed discussions to begin joint recovery operations," he said.

Robert Gallucci, a former State Department official who helped forge a deal to halt North Korea's nuclear program, said that any agreement that allowed U.S. investigators access to North Korea would be "significant, although I'm very cautious not to overstate it."



SEEKING SUPPORT — The Likud leader Benjamin Netanyahu meeting with Orthodox Jews as he campaigned for Israel's May 29 election. In polls published Friday, Prime Minister Shimon Peres held a 5 percent lead.

INDIA: Congress Party's Collapse Sets Off Free-for-All for Power

Continued from Page 1

coalition of leftist, centrist and regional parties known as the National Front-Left Front alliance — demanded the chance to form the new government.

But with both groups dozens of seats short of a majority in the lower house of Parliament, the stage seemed set for days of bitter in-fighting, with almost as many aspirants for the prime minister's post as there were parties in Parliament.

The resignation Friday of Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao, whose group and aloof campaigning style came to symbolize a party that seemed out of touch with the country's mood, seemed almost like a footnote amid the hectic maneuvering.

As a disconsolate Mr. Rao presided over the last meeting of a cabinet reduced by corruption scandals and election defeats, more than a dozen parties engaged in a better-sketcher round of negotiations and blandishments that were aimed at securing a share of the power monopolized for four decades by the Congress Party.

While Congress had bad periods before, especially when it went into the political wilderness in 1977 following Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's seizure of emergency powers, even party veterans seemed to think that there would be no quick recovery this time.

Instead, the election seemed to have confirmed that Indian politics, at the national level, will take on more of the chaotic character that has long marked politics in the country's regions, with the Nehrus and the Gandhis, the commanding figures of the past, replaced by a babel of unfamiliar voices.

So complete was the Congress Party's humiliation that some of the political sarraps of the new era spoke as though even dealing with the remainder of the party in Parliament was an unsavory experience.

"If some people come forward from the Congress, who have no charges or

allegations against them, we can accept their support," said Somnath Chatterjee, a 66-year-old Communist leader from Calcutta who was in the thick of efforts to build a coalition government around the National Front-Left Front group in the new Parliament.

But Mr. Chatterjee said his group wanted nothing to do with the Congress "party-wise," as though any formal involvement of Congress in a coalition with the Communists and their allies might fatally taint the enterprise.

At the center of the maelstrom over the formation of a new government was India's titular president, Shankar Dayal Sharma, a 77-year-old veteran of Congress Party governments who faced what Indian constitutional experts described as one of the most testing moments in the history of independent India.

Mr. Sharma, increasingly impatient in

recent months with what he is said to have viewed as Mr. Rao's foot-dragging on corruption investigations swirling around the government, gave his own imprimatur to the new era by summoning Mr. Rao on Thursday night and telling the prime minister that he would wait no longer than Friday evening for his resignation.

With all results in from all but about 25 of the parliamentary seats, the Hindu nationalists held a wide lead: the Bharatiya Janata Party and its smaller allies, the Shiv Sena, had 185 seats, the Congress Party had 134 and the centrist-leftist alliance had 102.

At least 115 other seats went to parties not formally linked to any of the three main groups, and it was in contacts with the leaders of these smaller parties, some of them confined to a single Indian state, that the focus of the maneuvering over a new government centered.

ITALY: Top Fashion Designers Go on Trial

Continued from Page 1

numbered Milan with Paris and New York among the world's fashion capitals. In all, the investigations revealed how the trial's 19 defendants, including not only designers and their business associates, but also government tax inspectors, took part in illegal practices whereby the tax inspectors supposedly pocketed tens of thousands of dollars of bribes in exchange for providing the fashion companies with favorable audits.

The settlement for Mr. Armani, which was negotiated by lawyers and the three-judge panel that is hearing the case, essentially implies an admission of guilt in exchange for the minimum statutory sentence. Lionel Ceresi, Mr. Armani's lawyer, insisted on the designer's innocence. He said the settlement was "not an admission, but a conclusion of the proceedings."

Mr. Armani, whose fashion empire

sold apparel last year with a retail value of \$1.9 billion, was accused by tax inspectors who agreed to cooperate with investigators of having paid them bribes totaling \$64,000 in 1990. Mr. Armani, like the other fashion designers among the accused, never denied making the payments, but always insisted they were extorted by unscrupulous government auditors. In a recent interview with Britain's Daily Telegraph, he compared the payments to paying the check in a restaurant after a good meal.

In all, the court agreed to bargain settlements for nine of the defendants, including Aldo Pinto, the husband and business associate of Ms. Mandelli, and a business associate of Mr. Armani, Vittorio Terrenghi.

But lawyers for the other accused, including Mr. Ferré, the portly, bearded designer who runs a fashion house in Milan in addition to designing for Christian Dior in Paris, said they would pursue the trial in an effort to have their names and reputations cleared.

A verdict might come in the fall, after the court has heard hundreds of witnesses who have been named both by the prosecution and by lawyers for the accused.

Mr. Ceresi said Mr. Armani had been principally motivated to accept a plea bargain in order to regain his "tranquillity." The fact that the other accused refused to plea bargain, he said, would guarantee that the truth in the case came out.

The disclosures of corruption in the fashion world aroused an unusual sense of solidarity in a nation whose feeling for fashion is such that news reports of a prime minister's appearance before parliament can often begin with a description of what he is wearing.

The size of the individual bribes, from \$64,000 to \$300,000, are small compared with the million-dollar transactions in the industry, and there is no evidence they have stumpled the flow of the Italian industry's business.

Allies Resent U.S. Pressure For Economic Embargoes

By Paul Blustein
and Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Some of America's closest allies are strongly criticizing U.S. efforts to force them to comply with Washington's economic embargoes against Cuba, Iran and Libya.

What is upsetting these governments is a move by Congress, with Clinton administration backing, to impose "secondary boycotts" on nations that trade with countries on the U.S. embargo list. That means, say, that a German company that invested in Iran might be excluded from selling products in the United States.

Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of Germany used unusually strong language against the Clinton administration in an appearance here this week before the American Jewish Committee. He accused the United States of "putting us to the pillory" for continuing political and economic relations with Iran.

Mr. Kinkel was echoing comments that have been made by officials from other leading U.S. trading partners, such as France, Britain, Mexico, Canada and Japan.

But Congress and the Clinton administration appear unmoved, and willing to risk the outrage of U.S. allies to press politically popular election-year crackdowns against three unpopular regimes.

Under one new law already signed by President Bill Clinton, some corporate executives from Canada or from an allied European nation will be denied permission to enter the United States in the next few weeks because they work for companies with investments in Cuba.

At about the same time, Congress is likely to complete work on a bill supported by the administration that would impose trade sanctions on foreign corporations doing business in Iran or Libya.

As it becomes clear that the United States is going ahead with these measures, despite the strong opposition of many countries that are otherwise America's best friends, European officials in particular are threatening retaliation.

"There will be a price to be paid," said Ian Taylor, a senior official in Britain's Department of Trade and Industry. At a London seminar last week, Mr. Taylor suggested that London might even consider restricting entry rights for some Americans.

Mr. Kinkel said in his speech Wednesday night that Washington is trying to force Germany to abandon not just trade with Iran but political dialogue as well. He said his country regards the dialogue as useful in moderating Iranian behavior and sees the U.S. policy as counterproductive.

He said Uzbekistan is the only country that supports U.S. policy toward Iran — omitting Israel, in apparent deference to his audience at the American Jewish Committee. He also suggested that U.S. policy was hypocritical because of Mr. Clinton's decision to go along with secret Iranian arms shipments to Muslims in Bosnia.

Hostility in the White House and Congress toward Cuba, Iran and Libya arises from entirely different causes. In the U.S. view, Cuba is a Communist dictatorship, Iran is the major promoter of international terrorism and opponent of Middle East peace, and Libya is responsible for the 1988 bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Scotland, which killed 259 people aboard the plane and 11 on the ground.

To U.S. trading partners, however, the three are linked by one theme: what they regard as an effort by the United States to force them to toe Washington's line.

Hugo Paemen, the EU ambassador to Washington, notified leaders of both houses of Congress last week that the EU had asked the World Trade Organization to oppose the "extraterritorial implications" of the Cuba secondary boycott, and that the planned Iran-Libya sanctions will face a similar challenge.

BOSNIA: The Women Weep

Continued from Page 1

victims of torture and massacre. They say they do not need, for their purposes, to exhume more than a fraction of the bodies or to determine exactly, by name, who the victims are.

But those are the questions that families here want answered. The International Red Cross, the Office of the High Representative in charge of civilian implementation of the peace plan, UN officials and other aid agencies are grappling with them.

So far, more than 15,000 formal requests to trace missing family members in Bosnia have been registered with the Red Cross.

The Bosnian government alone claims 27,000 people are missing. The Red Cross, asking Bosnian Serb authorities for answers about the men missing from Srebrenica since July, has yet to receive a reply.

Whether known mass graves — there are said to be as many as 200 throughout the former Yugoslavia — will ever be fully exhumed has not been decided.

It is unclear who would pay for such exhumations or for further tests, such as expensive DNA analysis, that could lead to the identification of bodies.

"It's very difficult to get answers," said Laurent Felly, head of the Tuzla effort by the Red Cross. "We know from other experiences it could take a long time. What we try to make clear to the families is if we had the answers, we'd give them the answers."

The luckiest families here, some admit since 1992 and 1993 when regions west of the Drina River were terrorized by ethnic clashes, have found single-room havens in apartments or houses in Tuzla and neighboring villages.

The most hapless are squatters in collective shelters — emergency homes that have survived for so long they are run as institutions.

Garth Williams Dies, Illustrated 'Charlotte's Web'

By Mel Gussow
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Garth Williams, 84, the artist who illustrated E.B. White's "Stuart Little" and "Charlotte's Web" and scores of other children's classics, died Wednesday at his home in Guanajuato, Mexico.

With the precision of Dürer but with his own sense of innocence and wonderment, Mr. Williams created a world of storybook characters. Although the books were written by a diverse range of authors, the drawings all had Mr. Williams' impeccable, heartwarming touch.

Generations of children picture their favorite fictional characters as drawn by Mr. Williams: that dapper mouse Stuart Little; the kindhearted spider Charlotte

and her friend, Wilbur the pig; and bears, dogs, kittens, crickets, elves, fairies, children and grownups in books by Laura Ingalls Wilder, George Selden, Charlotte Zolotow, Else H. Minarik and many others. Mr. Williams also wrote the text for seven children's books, but it is primarily as an illustrator that his work is cherished.

During World War II, he was wounded in an air raid while serving as a Red Cross ambulance dispatcher in London.

Returning to the United States, he tried to become a cartoonist at The New Yorker, but his work was rejected, he said, because his style "was considered too wild and European." He did, however, publish small drawings in the magazine.

Ursula Nordstrom, the editor of chil-

dren's books at Harper and Row, was more encouraging, and told him she was expecting a manuscript that he might illustrate. In a fortuitous coincidence, when the manuscript arrived the author had pinned a note to it saying, "Try Garth Williams." The author was E.B. White, the book was "Stuart Little."

Thérèse Leclerc de Hauteclouque, widow of French War Hero

PARIS (Reuters) — Countess Thérèse Leclerc de Hauteclouque, 92, widow of Philippe Leclerc de Hauteclouque, a war hero whose Free French armored division liberated Paris in August 1944, died Friday, officials said.

The couple, married in 1925, had six children. The eldest, Henri, also a cavalry officer, was killed in France's 1946-1954 Indochina War.

General Leclerc de Hauteclouque, descendant of a landed family tracing its lineage back to the Crusades, was made a marshal after his death in an plane crash in Algeria in 1947 when he was 45. His widow was active in veterans' welfare groups for decades after his death.

Lieutenant General Calvin A.H. Waller, 58, a retired 32-year combat veteran who was deputy commander of U.S. forces in the Gulf War, died of a heart attack Thursday in Washington. He was one of the army's highest-ranking blacks when he retired.

Serge Chermayeff, 95, a retired architect and former head of the architecture department at Harvard and Yale Universities, died Wednesday at his home in Wellesley, Massachusetts.

Escorts & Guides

BELGRAVIA ORCHIDS
LONDON - PARIS
Escort Agency Credit Cards Welcome
Service Worldwide Tel London
0171 589 5237

ATLANTIC
INTERNATIONAL TOP EUROPEAN FASHION MODELS
LOCAL SERVICE WORLDWIDE
EUROPE SCANDINAVIA USA
MIDDLE EAST FAR EAST
LONDON: ++44 (0) 181 678 0065
COLOGNE: ++49 221 972 98 24

INTERNATIONAL T.O.U.C.H.
Executive Escort Service
HEAD OFFICE LONDON
0171 265 1033
SERVICE WORLDWIDE

SABLE INTERNATIONAL
LONDON ESCORT SERVICE
0171 930 4446
LONDON PARIS VIENNA MUNICH
MONTE CARLO CANNES ST TROPEZ
CREDIT CARDS WELCOME

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

EUROPEAN MODEL ESCORT SERVICE
TOP MODEL, RESERVATION WORLDWIDE
PARIS-MONACO-COTE D'AZUR
GENEVA-ZURICH-LUXEMBOURG
MILAN-ROME-BRUSSELS-BOCC
STOCKHOLM-STANBUL-ATHENS
GERMANY-SPAIN-AUSTRIA
A throughout MIDDLE EAST & USA
Office: +43-1-72824 ALL CARS

SABLE INTERNATIONAL
LONDON ESCORT SERVICE
0171 930 4446
MONTE CARLO CANNES ANTIBES
LONDON PARIS VIENNA MUNICH
CREDIT CARDS WELCOME

ARISTOCATS Escort Service
3 Standon St. London W1
0171 280 0020

ELITE Escort Service
NEW YORK CITY
1-800-484-6667

INTERNATIONAL ESCORTS
World's First & Most Exclusive Service
Tel: 0171-72824 New York, USA
Major Credit Cards Accepted

VIENNA - PARIS - COTE D'AZUR
ZURICH - GENEVA - HIGH SOCIETY
International Escort & Travel Service
Vienna ++43-1-535 41 04 all cards

MAJOR ESCORT SERVICE
Tel: 0171-72824

NEW DUESSELDORF NEW
Executive Top Escort Service
0171-5311805

PRAGUE - VIENNA - ALL AUSTRIA
VIENNA'S BEST Escort Service, all
cards Kennedy's Team ++43 1 533544

FRANKFURT & AREA
Main's Escort Agency
Phone card 059 - 527 95 85

PRAGUE - VIENNA - ALL AUSTRIA
Vienna's Best Escort Service, all cards
Tel: Kennedy's Team ++43 1 533 50 44

"SIMPLY BEAUTIFUL" TOP ESCORT
Service Worldwide
MILAN MONACO & RIVIERA PARIS
GSM +39 (0) 342257707

AMSTERDAM - DREAMS - ESCORTS
Dinner Date Service for Men and Women
+31 (0) 20-64 02 111 / 64 02 666

MALE ESCORTS
EXCLUSIVE INTERNATIONAL SERVICE
LONDON BASED. Tel: 0171 630 7967

CASUARINA ESCORT SERVICE
London's newest, International
Tel: 0171 724 2665 credit cards

"ANNABELLE'S ESCORT SERVICE"
FRENCH-ENGLISH SPEAKING
LONDON TEL: 0171 282 2886

"MAJOR HARMONY"
EXCLUSIVE Top Escort Service, English
Tel: +34 1 385 35 88 or 908 81 89 64

"EXECUTIVE CLUB"
LONDON ESCORT SERVICE
Tel: 0171 722 5008 Credit Cards

BOND & TAYLOR ESCORT SERVICE
Based in New York
Telephone: 212-290-8993

CARIBBEAN/BRAZILIAN ANGELS
UK ESCORT SERVICE
(0171) 237 1331 Credit Cards Welcome

BOOKS

THE FLAMING CORSAGE
By William Kennedy. 205
pages. \$22.95. Viking.
Reviewed by
Carolyn See.

WILLIAM KENNEDY de- votes know that when this author writes about Albany, New York, he is, in fact, holding up a mirror to all of American history — to the way the entire country was made. His Albany, which he has shown to us through many different years, from many different points of view, in "Very Old Bones," "Legs," "Billy Phelan's Greatest Game" and the Pulitzer Prize-winning "Ironweed," divides down brutally between the English-Dutch ruling class (which has gained its wealth by gouging the poor through many generations) and the Irish servant

class (much put-upon, beset by drink and bedeviled by a mind frame that pervasively embraces defeat). This fictional terrain may be compared to the Faulknerian South in its richness and complexity. Still, it's easy to see why — for all his brilliance — Kennedy labored in relative obscurity until "Ironweed" hit it big. He makes few concessions to the reader. His prose style is beautiful, convoluted, rubbery. It's as though he lives so deep in his own imagined world that he only looks to his characters to see what they will do and at times forgets about his audience altogether. The reader just has to trust him, make a decision to follow along, no matter what he decides to attempt.

The opening chapter of "The Flaming Corsage" is absolutely dazzling, portentous and weird. In 1908, in a Manhattan apartment, an unidentified man bursts in, discovers a couple elegantly dressed for the evening and a woman naked except for a floor-length cloak and eye mask. He shoots the woman, wounds the other man, then kills himself. We're left to wonder who these people are and how these disasters came

about for a good part — but not all — of the narrative. The story flashes back to Albany in 1885; to Edward Daugherty, a handsome man in his twenties, and his sour sidekick, Thomas Maginn. Both have Irish working-class origins; both are journalists who yearn for higher places in the literary world. They are presented to us as uneasy, competitive best friends. But Edward has three powerful advantages. He's been educated by a benevolent wealthy family, and he has talent. Maginn is Irish mean, lacking in manners, conventional good looks and money. He's also merely a critic — and always will be. Envy will be his lifelong lot.

Edward, on the other hand, is the quintessential American at his most hopeful. He's been given social contacts through his good education. Although he respects his working-class father, he aspires to much more. He expects his winning ways, and again, his talent, to open doors for him. He wants to move into the ruling class, of course, but he wants even more to transcend it, to find autonomy as an individual, to find his proper love and work, and live a good and useful life.

Lots of luck. It may or may not happen that way in Albany, in America. Edward marries the beautiful Katrina Taylor. She's willful, intelligent and she loves him. But her family bitterly opposes the match, and her loyalties will be sorely tested. Edward begins writing commercially popular plays and making money, but the people he writes about don't like his work particularly. He's on an existentially shaky ground. Then there's the biggest "character" in the book — Albany itself. It's an aspiring city; it thrives and has the imperfections of civilization, but violence seethes underneath the cheerful surface.

Kennedy achieves brilliant effects by his use of the language. His knowledge of the period — and of his beloved city — is awesome. "The Flaming Corsage" is seductive but strange. It's this what Kennedy really thinks about America: that the individual, no matter how gifted, is the pawn of circumstance and class, that is to say, doomed? If so, we may have to believe him.

Carolyn See reviews books regularly for The Washington Post.



Mahmoud Darwish goes home.

Palestinian Poet at Last Closes the Circle of His Long Exile

By Joel Greenberg
New York Times Service

RAMALLAH, West Bank — Staying in a modest hotel room here this week, Mahmoud Darwish seemed no more than a traveler passing through town.

But after 26 years in exile, the man Palestinians consider their national poet felt he was coming home.

Over several days, Mr. Darwish, a 54-year-old Israeli Arab, had returned to his native Galilee, visited the West Bank and seen Jerusalem. The poet of Palestinian dispersion who had once written, "My homeland is a suitcase," had begun to unpack years of emotional baggage.

"I went back to being a child," he said of his trip. "I touched the trees and the stones, and felt as if I hadn't left. Time had stopped, and the circle was closed."

Mr. Darwish had been permitted a brief visit to Israel to take part in a film documentary about the Israeli Arab author Emile Habibi, but arrived to

find that Mr. Habibi had just died. Instead of being reunited with his mentor, Mr. Darwish eulogized him at his funeral.

The Israeli authorities had lifted a years-long ban, allowing Mr. Darwish four days in Israel and an unlimited stay in the Palestinian self-rule areas of the West Bank. He visited his family in the Galilee village of Judeida, went back to Haifa where he had once lived and edited a newspaper, and read his poetry to thousands of Palestinian listeners.

Mr. Darwish left Israel in 1970 after he was repeatedly jailed and put under travel restrictions because of what Israel considered subversive activities in Arab nationalist groups and the Communist Party.

He spent a decade in Beirut and joined the Palestine Liberation Organization, serving a few years on its executive committee. After living in Paris for 10 years, he moved several months ago to Amman, Jordan.

He has published more than two dozen books, and is admired by Palestinians for his intensely

political poetry that evokes their collective history. In one poem about exile, he wrote:

We travel like other people, but we return to nowhere.

We have a country of words.

But his sometimes bitter verses condemning Israel, praising the stone-throwers of the Palestinian uprising and criticizing the PLO's accord with the Israelis have made them wary of letting the influential writer return to Israel.

Mr. Darwish calls his current visit a breakthrough, and says he now wants to reclaim his Israeli citizenship so that he can go back to Galilee for good.

At a homecoming reception by throngs of well-wishers in Judeida, Mr. Darwish confronted his decision to go into exile. Life abroad had broadened his horizons in ways he would have never experienced at home, he said, but the gathering at the village was overwhelming.

There were thousands of people in the soccer field, and they had signs that said, "We love you, stay with us," he recalled. "I cried. I felt guilty,

and for the first time I apologized for leaving. In my speech I said: 'I'm sorry I left you. I'll never leave you again.'"

He traveled to the coastal town of Acre, where people greeted him on the streets. "I thought I was forgotten, but I discovered that they still love me and know my poems," he said. "The country is so beautiful. I was 27 when I left, and now I looked at it with new eyes, a new heart."

Although he believes that the self-rule accords are deeply flawed and leave Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza firmly under Israeli control, Mr. Darwish said he detected new hope there.

"For the first time people have something in hand," he said. "It's very small and very humble, but reality is richer than before. It's like a very big prison, but the prisoners have hope that they will be released." True freedom, he asserted, could only come through a Palestinian state on an equal footing with Israel. In the meantime, Mr. Darwish said, Palestinians have to abandon the bravado of their resistance. "We Palestinians badly need to shift from the heroic image to simple, normal life."

Ugandan Leader Heads for Big Victory

By Stephen Buckley
Washington Post Service

KAMPALA, Uganda — President Yoweri Museveni is cruising to victory in this country's first direct presidential election, a critical test of the "no-party" democracy he instituted 10 years ago, early returns indicated Friday.

Diplomats and other observers said early tallies suggested that Lieutenant General Museveni, 52, would defeat his two rivals by an even larger margin than the 60 percent that analysts predicted before the vote.

[General Museveni had 76.4 percent of the vote, according to results from more than three-quarters of the 15,600 polling stations. The Associated Press reported. His main opponent, Paul Ssemogerere, had 21.6 percent, and Mohammed Mayanja, a university administrator, just 1.9 percent.]

The vote drew a lower turnout than

expected and suffered from some logistical problems, but Ugandans generally avoided violence. Supporters of the three candidates resorted to numerous acts of physical intimidation during the 39-day campaign season.

General Museveni, president since 1986, has in effect banned political parties, fearing they will stir tribal and regional strife. He urged voters to return him to office, saying he had brought stability after violence that killed about 1 million Ugandans in the 1970s and early 1980s, and had resurrected its economy.

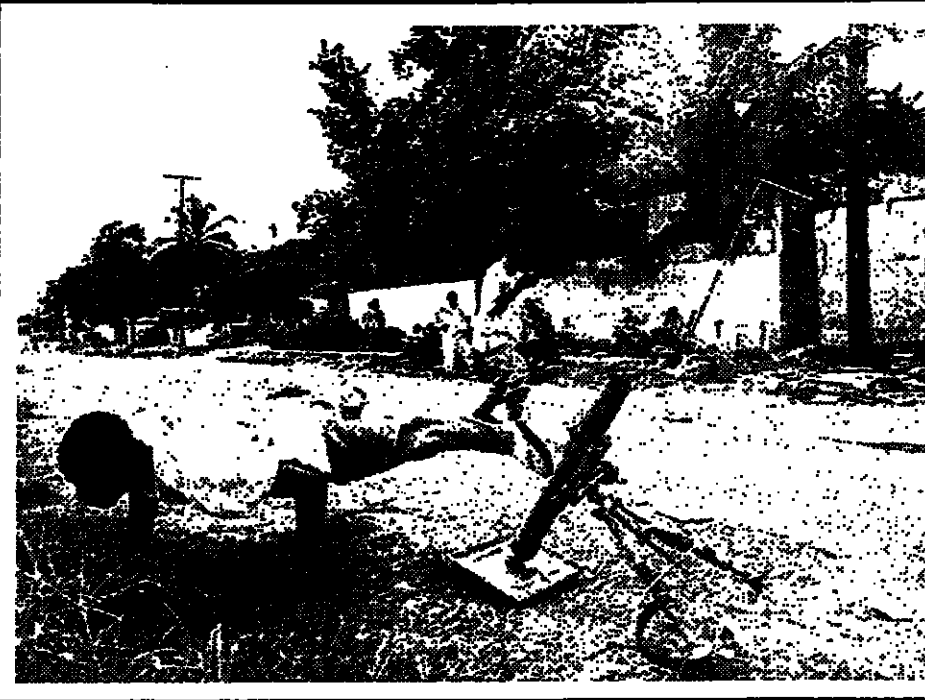
Mr. Ssemogerere, 64, a former member of the Museveni government, called for a change, promising to return to a multiparty system. Both Mr. Ssemogerere and Mr. Mayanja accused General Museveni of fashioning a one-party system in which it is virtually impossible to shake his National Resistance Movement's grip on power. But most voters sided with the president.

"The most important thing has been the peace," said Rosemary Namulinda, 24, a teacher, after voting for General Museveni. "We have so many things we did not have before Museveni — roads, industry, foreign aid. I did not want change."

Showers were perhaps one reason many of the country's 8.4 million voters stayed at home. In many districts, turnout hovered around 50 percent. There were also logistical problems. At numerous polling stations, people complained that their names were not on the list of registered voters.

In some pre-Museveni districts, especially in western Uganda, supporters of Mr. Ssemogerere had difficulty voting because of hostile crowds.

But a Western diplomat said that the president deserved credit for encouraging Ugandans to shun violence. "He repeatedly told Ugandans to use the ballot, and not the gun," the diplomat said.



A Liberian Hits the Dirt

A fighter from the National Patriotic Front of Liberia jumping for cover after firing a mortar round in Monrovia. The shot was intended for the Barclay Training Center held by the rival Krahn clan. The capital was mostly calm Friday, but tens of thousands of people fled to the countryside for safety. Prices for food and staples in Monrovia continued to rise sharply, with the cost of a bag of rice jumping to \$80, from \$20.

AP Wirephoto/Associated Press

BRIEFLY ASIA

Australians Push for Gun Ban

SYDNEY — Impelled by a gunman's slaughter of 35 people, Australian officials agreed Friday to push for a nationwide ban on automatic rifles, semiautomatic rifles and certain shotguns. Federal, state and territory police ministers also agreed to work on uniform standards for licensing and registering guns.

Under the Australian Constitution, most responsibility for gun control falls on states and territories. On Friday, Prime Minister John Howard said officials from each region agreed to work to pass the necessary legislation and regulations as soon as possible. The only exceptions to the ban will be for farmers, who must demonstrate a compelling need before being granted one of the outlawed weapons.

"It means that this country has decided not to go down the American path," Mr. Howard said. "It has decided to go down another path. Ours is a culture of peaceful cooperation."

Martin Bryant, 28, is accused of opening fire with two assault rifles at a tourist site on Tasmania nearly two weeks ago. Thirty-five people died from gunshot wounds or in a fire he allegedly set; he has been charged with one count of murder and others are expected. (AP)

New U.S. Killings Horrify Japan

TOKYO — The shooting deaths of a respected Japanese scientist and his daughter in California have reinforced Japan's perception of the United States as a violent society that is out of control.

In Friday's editions, Mainichi, a national newspaper, said the shootings "again graphically reveal the horror of 'America, the gun society' and bring back the nightmare of repeated incidents of Japanese being shot in the United States."

The public broadcasting station NHK showed a U.S. map with red "X" marks and human profiles over New York, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. Each mark represented a Japanese citizen shot near or in these cities since 1982.

Tamao Saitoh, 46, and his daughter Louie Saitoh, 13, were found shot to death near their home in La Jolla, a San Diego suburb, early Wednesday. Japanese media identified the girl by the Japanese name of Rumi. No one has been arrested, and no motive has been established. (AP)

Allies in Korea Relax Alert

SEOUL — U.S. and South Korean forces lowered the level of surveillance against North Korea on Friday, five weeks after vigilance was stepped up because of growing border tensions, the South Korean Defense Ministry said.

"The Watch Coin level has been lowered today to Number 3 level from Number 2," a ministry spokesman said, without elaborating. The surveillance level was upgraded from Number 3 on April 5 one day after Pyongyang announced it would abandon its obligations under the armistice agreement that ended the Korean War.

Over three consecutive nights from April 5-7, North Korea sent hundreds of troops into Panmunjom, the only crossing point in the Demilitarized Zone dividing the two Koreas. The incursions were in violation of the armistice agreement, which allows only 35 military police from each side at any one time. They also may carry only sidearms. (Reuters)

China Wants Peace in Spratlys

MANILA — China wants to settle its dispute with the Philippines over a group of South China Sea islands peacefully, a senior Chinese military official said Friday.

The official, Lieutenant General Xiong Guang Kai, who is a deputy chief of the People's Liberation Army, made the statement following a meeting with Defense Secretary Renato de Villa.

"It is imperative for all of us to maintain and promote peaceful means in settling disputes and differences," General Xiong said.

China, Vietnam and Taiwan claim all of the Spratly Islands, believed to be rich in oil and minerals. The Philippines, Malaysia and Brunei claim some of the islands. (AP)

Arms Embargo for Afghanistan?

WASHINGTON — The United States is actively exploring the possibility of a UN arms embargo against all factions in Afghanistan as a step toward ending 17 years of war, according to Assistant Secretary of State Robin L. Raphael.

"A good deal of consensus seems to be growing," she told a congressional hearing on Thursday. (AP)

MORE IS LESS.

via the



MORE NEWS, VIEWS AND FEATURES FROM AROUND THE WORLD DAILY.
LESS TO PAY. SAVE UP TO 50% WHEN YOU SUBSCRIBE NOW.

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

11-5-96

| COUNTRY/CURRENCY | 12 months +2 months FREE | 3 months +2 weeks FREE |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| AUSTRIA A. SCH. | 6,000 | 1,800 |
| BELGIUM B. FR. | 14,000 | 4,200 |
| DENMARK D. KR. | 3,400 | 1,050 |
| FINLAND F.M. | 2,400 | 700 |
| FRANCE F.F. | 1,950 | 590 |
| GERMANY D. M. | 700 | 210 |
| GREAT BRITAIN £ | 210 | 65 |
| GREECE DR. | 90,000 | 27,000 |
| IRELAND £ IRL | 230 | 68 |
| ITALY LIRE | 510,000 | 155,000 |
| LUXEMBOURG L. FR. | 14,000 | 4,200 |
| NETHERLANDS FL. | 790 | 240 |
| NORWAY N. KR. | 3,500 | 1,050 |
| PORTUGAL ESC. | 51,000 | 15,500 |
| SPAIN PTAS. | 55,000 | 16,500 |
| SWEDEN S. KR. | 3,500 | 1,050 |
| SWITZERLAND S. FR. | 610 | 185 |
| REST OF EUROPE ex CBI | \$ US 485 | 145 |
| CBI | \$ US 750 | 225 |
| UNITED STATES \$ US | 360 | 115 |

* For information concerning hard delivery in major German cities call toll free 1-800-882-2884 or 0130-84 85 85 or fax 069 175 413. Under German regulations, a 2-week free period is granted for all new orders.

Yes, I would like to start receiving the International Herald Tribune.

The subscription term I prefer is:

☐ 12 months (plus 2 free months) ☐ 3 months (plus 2 free weeks)

☐ My check is enclosed (payable to the International Herald Tribune)

☐ Please charge my:

☐ American Express ☐ Diners Club ☐ VISA ☐ Access ☐ MasterCard ☐ Eurocard

Credit card charges will be made in French Francs at current rates.

Card No: _____ Exp. Date: _____

Signature: _____

For business orders, please indicate your VAT No: _____ (IFT VAT Number FR07472021126)

Mr./Mrs./Ms Family Name: _____ Job Title: _____

First Name: _____ Mailing Address: _____

City/Code: _____ Country: _____

Home Tel No: _____ Business Tel No: _____

I do not wish to receive relevant details from other companies ☐

Mail or fax to: International Herald Tribune

181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Fax: (+33 1) 41 43 92 10

OR CALL (+33 1) 41 43 93 61

In Asia, call: (+852) 29 22 11 88, in the USA, call toll-free: 1-800-882-2884

E-Mail No: subscri@ihtrib.com

Offer valid for new subscribers only.

MIL 2

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

South Africa's Transition

What was once nearly unthinkable became nearly unanimous Wednesday as South Africa adopted a new constitution that guarantees racial equality, the rule of law and regular elections based on universal suffrage.

This crowns a peaceful transition under the inspired leadership of President Nelson Mandela, who eloquently marked the moment.

"And so it comes to pass," he said, "that South Africa today undergoes her rebirth, cleansed of a horrible past, matured from a tentative beginning and reaching out to the future with confidence."

In the same spirit, President Mandela acknowledged the fear of minority parties that their interests would be overridden by an impatient majority. It is this search for common ground that has been the generous hallmark of Mr. Mandela's leadership.

He deserves not just admiration but support as his government tries to realize the promise of an ambitious constitution.

The first challenge arises from Thursday's decision by the white-led National Party to withdraw from the government coalition. This was no surprise, since Frederik W. de Klerk, the

party leader, a former president and a current deputy president, has long bridled at his secondary role.

His party sought, and did not get, stronger guarantees for compensation of property owned by whites that may be returned to landless blacks. As these and other arguments are pressed in a Parliament dominated by Mr. Mandela's African National Congress, the National Party will become the official opposition, which is an appropriate role.

The most serious threat to stability is not Mr. de Klerk's pullout, nor the predictable fall in value of the South African rand that it precipitated. More ominous is the persistent dissent and violent brawling in KwaZulu-Natal Province.

The province is the political base of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party and homeland of the Zulu followers. Denied the broader provincial powers he has demanded, Chief Buthelezi has boycotted the constitutional negotiations.

The transformation of South Africa has been astonishing. With the approval of the new constitution, Mr. Mandela and his countrymen have now laid the groundwork for a truly inclusive future.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Dealing With China

There was a politically courageous aspect to Senator Bob Dole's address on China Thursday. Substantively, he said some of the same sensible things that President Bill Clinton has said: Normal trading privileges (most favored-nation, or MFN, status) should be preserved for Beijing, but China's breaking of the trading rules should be robustly confronted. Politically, however, there is a keen difference. The Clinton-Dole line is easy for the president: he has his own party's support and also that of many Republicans. But that line is tough for the senator: it splits his party and exposes him to further assault from the Pat Buchanan following.

Senator Dole fairly criticized the president for not articulating a coherent strategy toward China. He made his own contribution by depicting MFN not simply as an economic interest but as a fundamental part of the large national interest in addressing a prime, growing power. His was a criticism of the Clinton tendency to improvise as well as a response to the Buchananite claim that the Cold War policy of strategic engagement with China has failed. It has not failed, but it needs constant reinforcement. President Clinton was playing catch-up this past week and trying to preempt the Dole speech by advertising his own hot pursuit of Chinese pirating of American intellectual property.

In fact, China is in a phase of strident political and economic assertiveness. Any American administration is going to have trouble giving this pressing new entrant the large place and unique autonomy it thinks it deserves. China further clutters its global way by exporting others to lead it for spreading economic freedom and raising living standards even while it ignores political democracy, human rights and international obligations in trade, non-proliferation and regional stability. It deserves stern rebuke, for instance, for threatening to revoke the liberties of Hong Kong, its economic lifeline, when the British colony reverts to Chinese sovereignty next year.

Fortunately, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Dole share a core consensus on China, though not on some other aspects of Asia policy. America must deal as best it can with a country whose arbitrariness undercuts pursuit of common goals but whose size, reach and path of growth make it a necessary regional and even global interlocutor.

This means appreciating, and encouraging the Chinese to appreciate, the strategic and economic benefits both sides hope to enjoy. It also means demonstrating by intelligent firmness that China's efforts to take one-sided advantage will cost it on small issues and large.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Show Time Again

The congressional Republicans have come up with a budget that is better than last year's but retains the same basic deficits. They begin by granting a middle-class tax cut in the form of a children's credit whose effect would be to increase the deficit that the rest of their proposal is supposedly meant to reduce. It is not as large a tax cut as they proposed last year — and that's good — nor would it balloon in the same way and begin to unbalance the budget all over again the instant that nominal balance was achieved.

But the revenue loss remains more than a government that is facing a chronic deficit the size of America's can sensibly afford. It makes no sense except as a political gesture: it adds to the pressure for spending cuts when Congress already is having to cut some programs the country might do better to retain. The president, it ought to be noted, is likewise offering a tax cut and is likewise wrong.

The Republicans and the president also continue to exempt entire sections of the budget from the cutting process. We have in mind particularly Social Security and, to a lesser extent, defense. The effect is to lay too great a burden on too narrow a base, and in the process to create unfairness. To protect Social Security recipients, deeper cuts than otherwise are required in programs for the poor and in what amounts to the general operating budget of the government.

By the year 2002, when balance is to be achieved, the Republicans propose that Medicaid spending be a sixth less than under current law. That's a sharper cut than can likely be sustained or ought to be imposed, the more so because to

their credit the Republicans also continue to urge a restructuring of Medicare. Medicare is the deficit engine whose costs most need to be contained, but the tighter the constraints on it, the greater the need to strengthen, not weaken, the Medicaid fallback for the poor. The Republicans say they will send the president their Medicaid proposal in the same legislation as welfare reform. He'd like to sign a welfare bill but says he would veto the combination.

There's less of a fight about the operating budget, which in a way is too bad. The Republicans propose that in real terms it be cut by a fifth. That's more of a cut than the government can likely sustain and continue to function as it should, and as the country expects it to. But the budget process is unfortunately such that Congress can vote for the cut and not be concerned with the consequences. The members merely say that this is all they want the appropriations committees to have available three Congresses from now. How those committees are to make do with the amount will be their problem.

In theory, this new budget resolution together with the president's own, and in some respects similar, proposal made earlier in the year could become the basis for another round of talks. The talks could even be serious, aimed not at achieving a paper balance in the year 2002 but at reducing the enormous structural deficit the United States will face not too many years after that when the baby boomers begin their retirement. But that's in theory only. The much more likely outcome is that the budget battle, like so much else this year, will be for show.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Nuclear Desperadoes of the New Millennium

By Robert O'Neill

This is the second of two articles.

OXFORD, England — The Cold War has left many legacies. Some, such as the agreed framework of arms control and confidence-building measures, are helpful. Others, including the development of weapons of mass destruction, are decidedly unhelpful.

During the Cold War, I considered that nuclear weapons on balance served a useful purpose — that of deterrence. As a military historian, I could see that nuclear weapons had no fruitful role in the fighting of wars, but if they helped to prevent a huge war from being fought, that was all to the good.

More importantly, if their protection established a framework of confidence in the West in its own security — on the basis that a much smaller proportion of its resources were devoted to military purposes than in the East, and fewer of its young men had to bear the burden of conscription — it was as well that nuclear weapons were in the Western arsenal. There was also the fact that the Soviet Union had nuclear weapons after 1949. Handing it this strategic advantage with Stalin on the throne would have been lunacy.

But now we are in a different situation. Should Russia become a rogue state, the world can deal with it by political, economic and conventional military means, unless of course such a Russian leadership should choose to

use its massive nuclear arsenal. With the collapse of the Warsaw Pact, the balance of nuclear advantage has swung in the opposite direction. In the Cold War, the most probable object of a nuclear threat was Moscow, and the most probable originator of that threat was the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Today, the most probable target of a nuclear threat is the United States, and the most probable source of the threat is a bunch of desperadoes so filled with hate that they do not care that their actions virtually are an act of suicide.

Such desperadoes do not have to be restricted to the ranks of Russian extreme nationalists. They can be extremists of many kinds: Islamic radicals like those who tried to blow up the World Trade Center in New York, or Saddam Hussein, or North Korea or even the rightist militias in the United States itself. If any of these had access to a single nuclear warhead, how safe would the citizens of New York or the legislators of Washington feel? Had the people who bombed the World Trade Center had a suitcase with 100 pounds of highly enriched uranium — about the size of a grapefruit — they could

have destroyed the southern third of Manhattan, including the whole of the financial district and most buildings up to 20th Street.

The only solution to this problem lies in stricter proliferation control, and that requires countries that have nuclear weapons to take the disarmament measures they promised to take when they signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. The rest of the world will not tolerate a much tighter system of surveillance and policing that leaves the five declared nuclear powers — the United States, Russia, China, France and Britain — free to do as they like, thereby maintaining a unique class structure in the international order. For as long as this class exists, there will be a natural inclination for some ambitious leaders of other countries to want to join it.

Lack of control over the contents of the vast Russian nuclear arsenal is a serious problem. It must be overcome if the world is ever to become free of nuclear weapons. In the meantime, the United States has to consider how to maintain deterrence against all those who might seek to use nuclear weapons against it — to the extent that they can be deterred.

Russia has to ponder the problems of sustaining and modernizing its own nuclear forces, and convince the world

that it has the whole arsenal under firm control. China, which is on record as saying that it really does not want nuclear weapons at all and will disarm when others do, risks further isolation and suspicion for its efforts to modernize its arsenal.

Britain and France wonder how they will pay for the next round of modernization that will be necessary if their tickets for the nuclear club are to remain current. All five nuclear weapon states can benefit from a process of agreed disarmament.

Countries that are close to acquiring nuclear weapons, as well as those that are undeclared owners, have to be watched carefully. They, and any who join them, will have to be brought into the nuclear disarmament dialogue — no easy matter in the case of a state that has nuclear weapons but refuses to admit it.

These are challenges to world order that are new and extremely serious. If they defeat us, the penalties will be unthinkable.

The writer, professor of the history of war at Oxford University, is a member of the Canberra Commission on the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, which will present its report later this year. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Why America Must Have a Space-Based Missile Defense

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The United States has no defense against an incoming ballistic missile. That's because it is frozen in a decade-old debate now devoid of meaning.

When President Ronald Reagan proposed a space-based defense in 1983, his plan was derided as "Star Wars," not only upsetting the theory of Mutual Assured Destruction, or MAD, but technologically impossible — what system could stop thousands of incoming Soviet missiles?

Today, the threat is not from a superpower's thousands, but from a rogue state's handful, or from an accidental or mistaken launch following the sort of false alarm that went directly to Boris Yeltsin's nuclear "suitcase" in January, responding to a Norwegian scientific rocket test or from a group of terrorists who buy or steal one of Russia's 400 SS-25 mobile launchers and equip it with a nuclear or biological warhead.

We Americans are using yesterday's strategic doctrine to fail to confront tomorrow's threat. Retaliation's fear stops a rational attacker; it does not deter the fanatic.

Consider the president who receives a nuclear missile threat from an Iraq or North Korea or Hezbollah. He could treat it as a bluff — at huge risk to an American city. He could counter-threaten to wipe the offending nation off the face of the Earth — but suicidal fanatics don't care, and millions of Americans would not live to enjoy the terrible vengeance.

We are defenseless by design. That affects our diplomacy in a crisis. When China's official warned that any intervention by America to protect Taiwan would endanger Los Angeles, that had to be factored into our readiness to send our ships through the Strait. We refused to take that threat seriously; someday

we will have to take such a statement dead seriously.

If only, I had the ability to shoot down an incoming missile or two or three. That very capacity would stop nuclear blackmailing, and the president would not be forced to take a chance with the lives of millions of U.S. citizens.

Why don't we have space-based defense, now that we know it is practicable? The argument that it costs too much would vaporize with the first explosion. Another argument is that we need defenseless for that, but the most obvious threat is from the air. Because there is no perfect armor should not mean we stand naked.

The real reason we spend billions for missile defense research and not one cent for deployment is Democrats still treat opposition as a litmus test

of anti-cold-warriorism. Now our military intelligence is being twisted to fit the outdated don't-kill, don't-deploy straddle.

Can rogue-state missiles reach our shores? In August 1994, John Deutch, then deputy secretary of defense, testified that "if the North Koreans field the Taepo Dong 2 missile, Guam, Alaska and parts of Hawaii would potentially be at risk." Later CIA testimony estimated deployment well before the year 2000.

Then Mr. Deutch became director of central intelligence and shaded his estimate to make it less alarming.

"In the next 15 years," stated Richard N. Cooper of his National Intelligence Council, "no country other than the major declared nuclear powers will develop a ballistic missile that could threaten the contiguous 48 states." That was based on last December's egregious National Intelligence Estimate 95-19.

Citizens of Alaska and Hawaii might be distressed to learn that Bill Clinton considers their defense less important than that of his contiguous Americans. But the not-to-worry new attitude reminds me of emanations from the CIA five years ago, when warnings were posted in this space of nuclear bombs being built in Iraq: "not for 5 to 10 years," was the word from Langley, as Saddam Hussein was rapidly becoming a nuclear power.

Now Congress is legislating a "Team B" to reassess compliance about missile threats, which Mr. Deutch accepts to avoid a dreaded GAO investigation of politics in estimation. That means more delay and extended defenselessness.

The need for missile defense defines the two parties; the issue should be drawn in the campaign. Nuclear defense too expensive? Use 25 percent of the intelligence budget to put a shield over our heads.

The New York Times.

NATO Should Grow a Backbone and Go After War Criminals

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — Few deaths are anything other than sad, but one stands out in my mind. It occurred in Poland right after the war, in a town I visited many years afterward. A man had returned from Auschwitz, from death itself, to the home where he once had lived and the business, a sawmill, he had once owned. When he tried to reclaim them, he was murdered.

The elements that made that a special tragedy — he must have thought he was out of danger; the war was over; justice had supposedly been restored — are now present in the former Yugoslavia, particularly Bosnia. There, last month, three Bosnian Muslims were killed and many others injured attempting to visit their old homes and the local cemetery. They

were met by irate Serbs and their buses were stoned. Some of the Muslims ran into a minefield.

Precisely who did what to whom is not exactly clear. There's no doubt, though, that a French contingent from NATO was present. There's no doubt, either, that the Muslims were within their rights to visit their old homes and the cemetery. The Dayton agreement guarantees them free passage. So, for that matter, does common decency.

For NATO this was a somewhat typical operation. Its timidity has gone from inexplicable to repellent. It flatly refuses to arrest accused war criminals and has simply stood by as Serbs have violated the Dayton agreement and in-

ternational law. It did nothing, for instance, when Serbian policemen joined with local hoodlums to put a Sarajevo suburb to the torch rather than have it revert to its Muslim owners.

How do you measure success in Bosnia? The country is no longer at war, which is no mean feat, and cafés have reopened in Sarajevo, which is nothing less than a miracle. This is success and it should not be casually dismissed. But for the Pentagon, success in Bosnia is narrowly defined: in and out with no casualties. It seems to have no other mission than that — as if 20,000 U.S. troops were sent to the former Yugoslavia to introduce softball to the locals and then come home again. It

wants nothing to do with chasing down war criminals, fearing "mission creep" and, of course, the loss of life.

Such fears should never be casually dismissed but, really, isn't risk part of being in uniform? If, in the end, the failure to bring war criminals to justice means that individuals will seek justice on their own, then that — and not zero casualties — will be how this mission is judged.

The caution inherent in the so-called Powell Doctrine has evolved into a sad timidity. The American military and its creature, NATO, seem to have made their own policy. When it comes to seeking out war criminals, it will not do what the Dayton accords permit (but do not require). The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John Shalikashvili, has virtually promised war criminals that they are safe as long as he's around. Is he against hunting them down? He was asked last month. "Absolutely, I'm against it."

The American commander of the NATO force, Admiral Leighton W. Smith Jr., not only feels the same way but has deferred to Serbian demands at the expense of the Muslims. And the other day, here in Washington, NATO's General Klaus Naumann spared not a cliché in explaining why mass murderers, sadists and rapists have nothing to fear in the former

Yugoslavia. "Slippery slope," he said. "Somalia," he mentioned. "Not trained as policemen," he observed.

The upshot is that some very bad people have essentially been granted immunity. They include, just for the record, a beast such as Slobodan Milosevic, who personally murdered scores of Muslim Bosnians, often in the most brutal fashion. Time magazine could find him and interview him, but NATO, with 60,000 men, will not even look for him. They also include Radovan Karadzic, the leader of the Bosnian Serbs, and his commanding general, Ratko Mladic. They ski, they preen, they hold court — while NATO, for its part, vigorously looks the other way.

It's clear that if NATO is going to do what it is morally obligated to do — get those war criminals and bring them to trial — the Clinton administration is going to have to actually tell the Pentagon what to do. (If that means civilian control of the military, so be it!)

The United States and NATO ought to start enforcing the Dayton accords: free passage for all people and a posse to bring in the bad guys. The threat to U.S. troops would not be great. The threat to justice, not to mention America's national pride, is surely far greater.

The Washington Post.

Education: The Best Investment

By Federico Mayor, James Wolfensohn, James G. Speth, Carol Bellamy and Nafis Sadik

PARIS — At the World Conference on Education for All, held six years ago in Thailand, 155 countries pledged to take the necessary steps to provide primary education for all children and massively reduce adult illiteracy by the end of the decade. We are organizing a meeting in Amman, Jordan, in June to assess what has been done — by nations and the international community — to fulfill these commitments.

The balance sheet for the last six years is mixed. Much progress has been made in terms of higher enrollments and better and more relevant education in many countries. In particular, nine of the world's most populous nations — Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria and Pakistan — are working together. Even countries with a modest per capita GNP such as Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe are providing primary schooling for eight or more children out of 10.

But much more needs to be done. There are still 130 million children who have no access to school, the majority of them girls. A large proportion, one-third or more in many

countries, do not complete primary school. Of those who do, many do not acquire the essential skills and knowledge expected from primary education. Far too many children will soon join the world's 885 million illiterate adults, most of whom are women. Secondary education, so vital for development, is accessible to only 17 percent of sub-Saharan Africa's children. A much more concerted effort is needed to expand and improve educational opportunities, especially for girls and women.

It is unacceptable that a world that spends approximately \$800 billion a year on weapons cannot find the money — an estimated \$6 billion per year — to put every child in school by the year 2000. A mere one percent decrease in military expenditures worldwide would be sufficient in financial terms. In sub-Saharan Africa, only \$2.5 billion per year would be needed to provide universal primary education. The international community and the developing world can and must invest in education, particularly in primary education, to achieve economic growth and poverty reduction.

The Amman meeting will be a milestone on the road to universal education and to its positive effects on economic development, infant survival, reproductive health, fertility rates and the overall empowerment of people, especially women. Decisive and radical solutions must be found at both international and national levels to the problems that countries face in meeting the basic learning needs of their populations.

No real breakthrough will be possible unless commitment to this goal is translated into a serious rethinking of resource priorities on the part of national leaders and the international community alike.

We wish to stress our conviction that basic education for all is not only a human right, but also the cornerstone of human development. Providing access to high-quality basic education is probably the single most effective means to ensure democracy, sustainable development and peace.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Hungary Rallies

BUDAPEST — A great Socialist meeting, which 40,000 people were expected to attend from all parts of Hungary, was held here, though not more than 10,000 were present. A resolution was voted demanding universal and direct suffrages. Subsequently a red flag was seized by the police. Disturbances were feared, but none occurred, owing to the elaborate measures which had been taken to insure order.

1921: Germany to Pay

BERLIN — With only 48 hours to go in which to accept the Allied ultimatum, a new German Cabinet has been formed by Dr. Julius Wirth, member of the Centrist party and former Minister of Finance, and the Reichstag has accepted the Allied terms by 221 votes to 175. Dr. Wirth made a speech in the Reichstag to-night [May 10]

strongly advising acceptance of the terms of the Allied ultimatum. Acceptance, he said, would signify a declaration that Germany is ready to shoulder heavy financial burdens. But refusal, he went on, would ruin Germany's entire economic life.

1946: Ike Joins Mac

TOKYO — Top commanders of the Allied armies met here today [May 10] for the first time since hostilities began. "We never thought we'd be getting together again out here," exclaimed General Eisenhower to General MacArthur. They have not met since 1939 when Eisenhower, as a lieutenant colonel, left the staff of MacArthur, then commander in the Philippines. "Well, Mac, how are you?" Ike grasped MacArthur's hands. "It's good to see you again," exclaimed MacArthur. The two top commanders "lunched at the American Embassy."

International Herald Tribune
ESTABLISHED 1887
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen
RICHARD McCLEAN, Publisher & Chief Executive
JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor & Vice President
• WALTER WELLS, News Editor • PAUL HORVITZ, Deputy News Editor
• KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELLMORE, Deputy Editors • SAMUEL ABT and CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editors • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages
• JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor
• RENEE BONDY, Deputy Publisher • JAMES McLEOD, Advertising Director
• JUANITA CASPARI, International Development Director • DIDIER BRUN, Circulation Director
Directeur de la Publication: Richard D. Simmons
Directeur Adjoint de la Publication: Katharine P. Darrow
International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1) 41.43.93.00. Fax: (1) 41.43.92.10. Adv.: (1) 41.43.92.12. E-Mail: ih@ih.com
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Cantonment Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. (65) 472-7768. Fax: (65) 274-2334
Mgr. Dir. Asia: Rolf D. Krampehl, 30 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 852-2922-1188. Fax: 852-2922-1190
Gm. Mgr. Germany: T. Schiller, Friedrichstr. 15, 10117 Berlin. Tel. (49) 30 253-3882. Fax: (49) 30 253-3278
U.K. Advertising Office: 63 Long Ave., London WC2E 7LJ. Tel. (44) 20 7460-4802. Fax: (44) 20 7460-2254
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
© 1996, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0244-8022



De Kooning's 'The Mail Box' which sold for \$3,742,500, was one of the few works to exceed the estimates.

Contemporary Art Tumbles

NEW YORK — A feeling of insecurity pervades the market for Contemporary Art. But rarely does this come out as blatantly as it did this week in New York. Christie's spokesmen congratulated themselves on their \$15.2 million sale on Tuesday night. All the big lots had found takers. A day later, Sotheby's team put the best face they could on their \$13.4 million evening session. The three-star pictures had crashed unsold. Apparently, the long eclipse of Contemporary Art at auction, which began with the 1990 fall crash, is not over yet, in sharp contrast with Impressionist and Modern painting. Could this be due to the nature of the goods?

As Christie's dwelt on the world record of \$409,500 for a work by Donald Judd, little was said about the art. And "art" is perhaps not the best word to describe eight cold-rolled steel frames set on the floor. "These pieces were fabricated in machine shops," the catalogue states. Judd had them painted a bright turquoise but prudently refrained from giving the contraption a name. Others were less reticent. Dan Flavin who conceived in that same year, 1968, the idea of putting together eight cool-white fluorescent tubes in a symmetrical arrangement reminiscent of Art Deco in its last gasp, dubbed it "Monument for V. Tatlin." That presumably baffled even the initiated. Not one bid came from the room, despite Christie's assurance that this work, numbered two in an edition of five, was "sold with a certificate of authenticity signed by the artist."

Some misgivings may likewise have inhibited prospective buyers as 81 steel plates forming a rectangular pavement, like some piece of factory flooring came up a little later. This too has a "certificate of authenticity," signed Carl André—the "artist," not the manufacturer who delivers the 81 steel rectangles. André even coined an imaginative title, "81 Steel Rectangles" (without an "s," to give it special cachet). Emboldened by the certainty that André, not Smith or Jones, had ordered the plates, a lone bidder forked out \$107,500 to acquire the piece.

white surface and its refinement of form represent a fetishized concern with cleanliness, which in turn can be seen as a signifier of morality."

Gober, one of Christie's experts pointed out, is very hot in town. Uncertainty about his fate at auction lies only in the difficulty of determining how long the attention of contemporary art lovers will

SOURIN MELIKIAN

be gripped by urinals, sinks, beds or doors in finely crafted reproductions. Similar questions may have art lovers confronted with the oeuvre of the geometric school. Can the appeal of squares or parallel lines on a solid ground be sustained for ever? The pattern was unclear in this week's auctions.

At Christie's, an other square enclosed within borders in different shades of ochre done by Josef Albers in 1968 was hotly disputed early in the sale. It soared to \$145,000, more than the high estimate. Later, Frank Stella's black square with imbricated triangles pointed toward the center sold for \$107,000, barely two thirds of the low estimate. Not that Stella was spurned. A vast irregular panel simulating a green rectangle with white parallel lines bent in two places triggered a bidding match between two Europeans who were operating through Neal Melzer, head of the Contemporary Art department, and Hughes Joffe, the well-known international expert and head of Christie's, Paris. Joffe's client came out on top to the tune of \$827,500. The title, "Abajo" ("Down" in Spanish) was clearly no deterrent.

Did the more aggressive "Pratfall," which could be construed as some snide allusion to the successful buyer's predicament, take its toll on another Stella? The picture, from the so-called concentric squares series, brought a measly \$200,500. But experts do not believe that the title had any bearing on the price. One is left to conclude that parallel lines in a trompe l'oeil arrangement are more in vogue than squares within squares.

If minimalist art is unpredictable, so are some of the figural trends. A huge figure of a woman by Jean Dubuffet, which looks more like the hind part of the elephant Babar with a vaguely human head in schoolboyish cartoon style stuck on top, mysteriously failed to seduce. Dubuffet conscientiously incised the pinkish brown body to indicate two puny breasts, thin stick-like arms, and even the private parts, hence the title, "Femme au sexe oblique." But the room, indifferent to his light-hearted wit, left the Babar woman stranded at \$600,000.

All that pales into insignificance compared with the erratic performance of a number of Willem de Koonings. The works of the Dutch-born artist, now rare

in the market, are praised to high heaven by the cognoscenti.

"Mailbox," painted in 1948, was Christie's trump card. Black chalk outlines, some suggesting grinning mouths and other ill-defined parts of the human body, run over a surface daubed over in grayish white, with slivers of pink and yellow and the odd touch of turquoise. The effect is that of a blackboard in which vengeful schoolboys have been letting off steam. An American buyer bidding through Meltzer defeated Joffe's European client. His victory cost him \$3,742,500.

But Christie's other de Kooning experienced a near miss. Admittedly, "Woman-Torso" is seen as light stuff. Black lines swirl away from what is, apparently, the lower part of a feminine torso. The price — \$112,500 — did not quite make it to the low estimate.

The day after, at Sotheby's, it was hard to discern a connection between the expert's estimates and the prices effectively paid. The first de Kooning, a graphite and pastel study of a woman standing, nearly failed. Small and summarily dashed off, it was allowed to go on a \$140,000 bid (\$156,500 with premium), far, very far below the \$200,000 to \$250,000 Sotheby's thought it might go for. The next de Kooning, a study of two figures in charcoal and pastel, just as sloppily, fell dead at \$240,000, making the low estimate, set at \$300,000, again look unreal.

THEN came the truly nasty blow. Sotheby's pinned its highest hopes on "Woman as Landscape." The picture bridges the transition from feminine figures to very abstract landscapes made by de Kooning in 1954 and 1955. Indeed, it almost looks like anything the viewer wants to see — a face which emerges at the top, a blur of color and strokes ever so faintly suggestive of a landscape, or, for some, a wishy-washy insufferably confused scribble. It made the room gasp as it fell, unsold, on a \$4.9 million bid, far from the expected \$6 million to 8 million.

Other works, billed as major, experienced a similar fate. The surprise of Diana Brooks, president and chief executive officer of Sotheby's, who conducted the sale, was audible as a Franz Kline abstract composition in color failed to meet the reserve. She called out "\$2.2 million" and bringing down her hammer, cried out "sold" before checking herself at once, saying "passed." Estimated to be worth \$2.5 million to \$3.5 million, the Kline curiously lacked the dash its streaks of color exploding in every direction suggest in the catalogue.

Such is life in the frequently non-descript, sometimes impenetrable and occasionally accident-prone world called Contemporary Art.

Picasso's Eyes and Many Faces

By Paul Richard
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — It's hard to see Picasso. He wears so many masks, bewilders us so freely and transforms his art so often that he tends to disappear in the dazzle of his shifts. But there's a constant in his pictures, there beyond the mask-holes. Just look into his eyes, his immensely open eyes.

They're as black as Spanish olives. Devouring, unblinking, circular and scary, they're like anchors in the stormy ocean of his gift. After shuffling in line and elbowing through the crowds at "Picasso and Portraiture: Representation and Transformation," the latest of the great Picasso exhibitions arranged by William Rubin at the Museum of Modern Art, it is those eyes you most remember, and a sense of being swallowed by their dark, alarming stare.

Rubin's 1989 "Picasso and Braque: Pioneering Cubism" hinted that Picasso

was at heart an abstract painter — which he wasn't — even though he helped bring abstraction into being. What Picasso did do was indulge in destruction, splintering the old rules. But abstract art went one way and Picasso went another. His pictures teem with people. There are almost always faces, crowds of faces in his art.

Picasso's is among them, though frequently disguised. In his pictures he appears as the musketeer, the Minotaur, the dwarf and the carouser, even the guitar, but you know him by those eyes.

They glare from the self-portraits of 1896 that he painted at 15, and stare out of his "Guernica" of 1937, and transfuse you from the last of his harrowing self-portraits, the ones in which the painter, in 1972, looks like death itself.

It's not easy to remember now how completely Picasso once ruled the modernity of art. His new work used to make every other artist feel petty and behind. No one had his knack for fitting stuff together (though this show omits his sculpture, Picasso was the most creative

sculptor of his time), and no other painter drew as surely or as much. Picasso left us nearly 19,000 drawings.

He kept on forging forward. And yet not only forward, for he had this two-way vision and kept looking toward the past. His left and right eyes are never quite the same. They seem to be peering two different ways at once.

Picasso said: "I paint forms as I think them, not as I see them."

No other modern painter could begin to do what he did with the features of a face. He could shrink them or expand them, harden them or soften them or send them shooting off in the oddest directions and still produce a portrait.

This exhibition makes that clear. Its 230 objects keep conjuring not just generic figures, but the crucial individuals in Picasso's life. Picasso's world was selfish, and often harsh and scary. It was also fabulous. "Picasso and Portraiture: Representation and Transformation" crackles with such energy that it tends to leave one shaking. It closes Sept. 17.

CANNES

Ridicule, Rain, Secrets and Lies

By Joan Dupont
International Herald Tribune

CANNES — The billboards are up, promotional gadgets afloat on the Croisette, drenched by rain, and a T-shirt titled "How to Survive Cannes," has advice that gets fractured in translation. One flyer reads: "Where Could Catherine Deneuve's dress in La Reine Blanche? This authentic costume as many others, has been preserved for one year by the Protecting French movies Association."

Indeed, translation is vital at a festival where Patrice Leconte's "Ridicule," the opening film, is being promoted as "La Ridicule qui tue." "Ridicule may kill in French, it doesn't do the same thing in English; the brio of this trenchant comedy may be lost on international audiences."



Drenched: French director Pierre Leconte (left) with actors Bernard Giraudeau and Fanny Ardant.

The film, which takes place in the antechambers of Louis XVI's court, has a scatological, graphic prologue. A visitor is ushered in to Monsieur de Blayac, a renowned wit, now mute and paralyzed. The court once made a devastating bon mot at the visitor's expense. Remember? The visitor asks, then, calmly, he urinates on the old man, and leaves, telling the maid, "I'm afraid Monsieur was so happy to see me, he forgot himself."

Gregoire Ponceludon de Malavoy (Charles Berling), young and unspooled, arrives from the provinces. His cause — to save the peasants from disease — raises bored brows, but he's a quick study and with the help of the Comtesse de Blayac (Fanny Ardant) and the Marquis de Bellegarde (Jean Rochefort), he scrambles through the power network to Louis's inner sanctum.

Leconte orchestrates the waterworks and wordplay at court and brings out the pathos in these, mostly odious, players.

"La Seconde Volta," directed by Mimmo Calopresti, takes place in the dark blue night of Turin, where a pro-

fessor (Nanni Moretti) recognizes a brunette (Valeria Bruni Tedeschi) on the street. Twelve years earlier, this woman had been part of a terrorist plot and attempted to assassinate him — the bullet is still lodged in his head. He is still fascinated, unsure of what he is about, not divulging his identity. She seems like an ordinary office worker by day, but at night, she goes back to prison. He meets her, they talk, but she holds back, for there is no place for anything that looks like flirtation in his life. He insists, sends flowers, in a quest to find out the whole story. Why did she choose him? What made her a terrorist? How does she feel now? His pursuit, her retreat turn into a dance, a kind of tense courtship.

Calopresti, a documentary filmmaker, is good at choreographing the movement between his characters, a compelling, unspoken play of seduction and repulsion.

"Secrets and Lies" is a coal black and brilliant comedy from Mike Leigh, director of "Bleak Moments" and "Naked." Cynthia (Brenda Blethyn), a single mother works in a factory and lives in a dingy house with her angry daughter Roxanne (Claire Rushbrook).

This is not a family that communicates: Roxanne cries insults and slams doors; Cynthia just cries. Cynthia's brother Maurice (Timothy Spall), a photographer of weddings and other presu-

auCTION sales — IN FRANCE — PARIS

D DROUOT RICHELIEU
9, rue Drouot, 75009 Paris - Tel: (1) 48 00 20 20.

Wednesday, May 22, 1996

Room 1 at 2:00 p.m. FAR EASTERN ART. Experts: M. Th. Portier. On view: at ETUDE TAJAN, 37, rue des Mathurins, 75008 PARIS. Tel: (1) 53 30 30 30 - Fax: (1) 53 30 31 31. Till May 18, at Drouot from 11 Tuesday, May 21, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., Wednesday, May 22, from 11 a.m. to noon.

In NEW YORK please contact Kelly Maconnoughe & Co. Inc. 16 East 65th Street, 5th floor, N.Y. 10021. Phone: (212) 737 35 97 / 737 38 13 - Fax: (212) 861 14 34.

HOTEL GEORGE V (Salon "La Paix")
31, avenue George V, 75008 Paris
Tel: (1) 53 30 30 30 Fax: (1) 53 30 31 31

Monday, May 20, 1996

At 7:00 p.m. LIBRARY JEAN MEYER, (1st part) "CLASSIQUES FRANÇAIS", éditions originales et collectives. Experts: MM. A. Courvoisier and B. Lhemmle. On view at the experts till May 18, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Tel: (1) 45 48 30 58 - Fax: (1) 42 81 05 87. Public viewing at Hotel George-V, Sunday, May 19, from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m., Monday, May 20, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Basel Art Fair maintains its international leadership.

(International Herald Tribune)

Art 27'96
Basel 12.-17.6.1996
Messe Basel.

Art 27'96, Messe Basel, P.O. Box, CH-4021 Basel
Telephone +41 61 686 20 20, Fax +41 61 686 21 68

Spink, founded in 1666.
the oldest firm of antique dealers
in the UK. will be attending:

TRESORS
SINGAPORE
9-14 May 1996. Booth 703-706

INTERNATIONAL FINE ART FAIR
NEW YORK
The Armory, New York
10-15 May 1996. Booth D3

SPINK
SPINK & SON LTD, 5 KING STREET ST JAMES, LONDON SW14 6QS
TEL: 017-5390 7888, FAX: 017-5390 8854, TELUS: 916711

ART EXHIBITIONS

Bernardo Bellotto (Venice 1721-1780 Warsaw)

Pair of Venetian Views, canvas 47.7 x 62.5 cm (18 3/4 by 24 1/2 in.)

GALERIE LINGENAUER

SCHWERINSTR. 38
40477 DÜSSELDORF
GERMANY
Tel. ++49/211/49 42 02
Fax ++49/211/49 42 12

One of the leading galleries in Europe with largest stock in Still Life Paintings from 17 C. catalogue available

Peter Glaser, signed/dated: PC1616 panel 40.5 x 61 cm (16 by 24 in.)

MUSEUMS

IMAGE AND MEMORY
Latin American Photography, 1880-1992
Organized by ICI, New York & Wendy Watson, Guest Curator

LEANDRO KATZ: Two Projects/A Decade
The Catherwood Project & Project for the Day You'll Love Me
Exhibitions on view at El Museo del Barrio through June 16, 1996
El Museo del Barrio is located at 1230 Fifth Ave./104th St. NYC
Hours: Wed-Sun 11am-5pm
Summer Hours: Thursdays, June 6 to Sept. 26, 11am-8pm
Tel: (212) 831 7272 Fax: (212) 831 7927
Advertisement underwritten by NYC Dept. of Cultural Affairs, Cultural Challenge Initiative

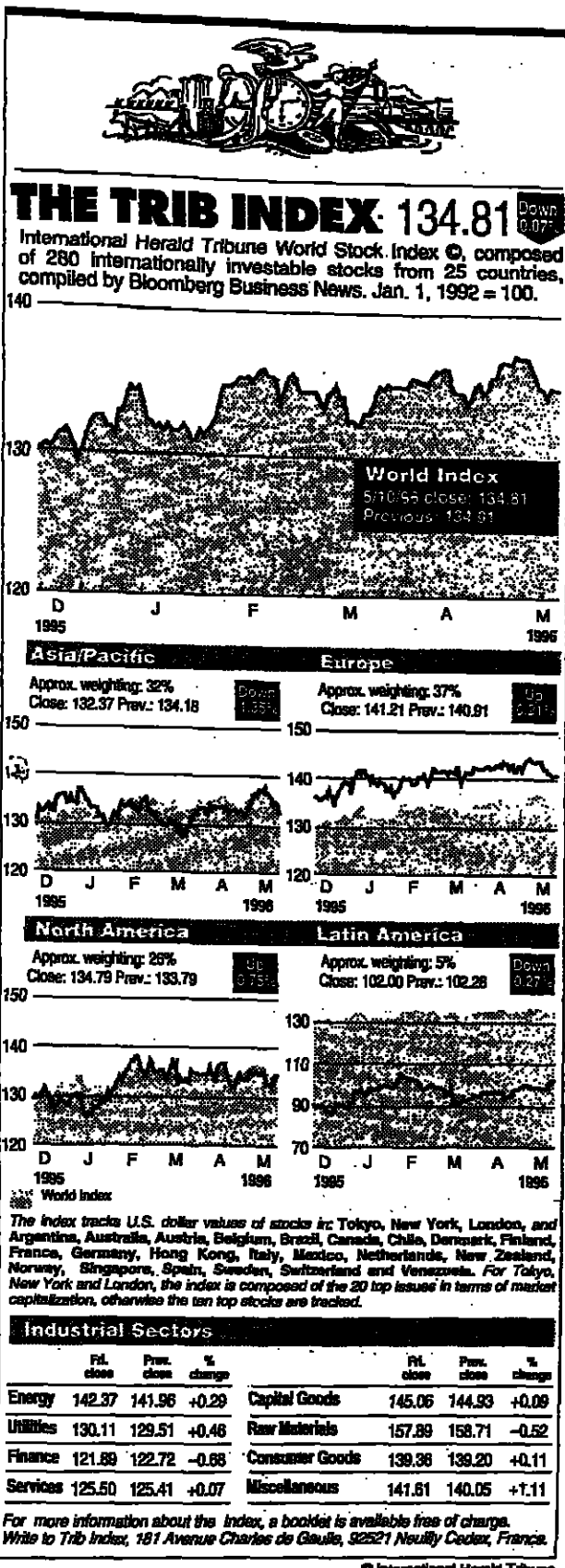
ANTIQUES

ORIENTAL ANTIQUES

We buy and sell Japanese Antiques of the Edo and Meiji Periods:
Fine Satsuma, Iwan, Japanese cloisonne
bronzes, Sumi-e scrolls, kimonos and armor
(16th century through 19th century)
FLYING CRANES ANTIQUES, LTD.
1080 Second Avenue, Gallery #50
New York, N.Y. 10022
Tel: (212) 223-4000 - Fax: (212) 223-4001

ARTS & ANTIQUES
Every Saturday

Contact:
KIMBERLY GUERRAND-BETRANCOURT
Tel: (33-1) 41 43 94 76
Fax: (33-1) 41 43 93 70
or your nearest IHT office or representative.



Japan Has a Deficit Disorder

Budget Surplus of 4 Years Ago Now a Big Gap

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

TOKYO—After months of wrangling, Japan's Parliament approved on Friday a 75.1 trillion yen (\$713.88 billion) budget for the current fiscal year, which began April 1.

The budget, which reflects an increase of 5.8 percent over the previous year's figure, widens the government's deficit. In a dramatic switch that reflects the economic difficulties that have plagued it recently, Japan has moved from a country with a financial surplus four years ago to a country with one of the biggest deficits in the world.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development estimated that the budget deficit represents 3.9 percent of gross domestic product in 1995, compared with 1.6 percent in the United States. Yields on 10-year Japanese government bonds, which help to finance the deficit, have risen to 3.45 percent from below 3 percent near the end of last year.

(Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto said the government would have to pay 12 trillion yen in

interest on bonds in the current fiscal year, or 23 percent of its total tax revenue, Bloomberg Business News reported.)

In a magazine article published Friday, Masayoshi Takemura, a former finance minister, called the budget issue one of the biggest crises facing the Japanese government. "Frankly, I had thought the budget deficit was a problem faced by the U.S. and European nations," Mr. Takemura said in his

article, published in a magazine called Chuo Koron. "But by fall last year, I came to seriously realize that it was Japan that had slipped into the worst state."

But some analysts discounted the seriousness of the budgetary problems, and a Ministry of Finance official, Kazumi Akiyama, dismissed the criticisms. "I don't think Japan will collapse because of the budget deficit," Mr. Akiyama said.

With Friday's passage, debate will turn to the real source of the delay, a controversial plan to use about \$6.5 billion in taxpayer funds to pay for the initial liquidation of ailing mortgage companies, called *jusen*. In a compromise struck between the ruling coalition and the New Frontier opposition party, taxpayer funds will only be used once a detailed framework has been worked out.

But the plan, which had originally seemed assured passage when it was proposed by the Ministry of Finance late last year, faces such strong public opposition that it is uncertain whether outright use of taxpayers' money will take place.

The New Frontier Party, which staged a sit-in in Parliament, opposed the use of taxpayer funds. Recently, government officials, including Mr. Hashimoto, have called for certain banks to take some of the financial burden away from taxpayers.

A number of Japan's money-center banks helped found the *jusen*, lending funds to them and playing roles in management. The banks have agreed to write off the loans, but they have refused to contribute more funds to pay for the liquidation of the *jusen*.

will turn to the real source of the delay, a controversial plan to use about \$6.5 billion in taxpayer funds to pay for the initial liquidation of ailing mortgage companies, called *jusen*. In a compromise struck between the ruling coalition and the New Frontier opposition party, taxpayer funds will only be used once a detailed framework has been worked out.

But the plan, which had originally seemed assured passage when it was proposed by the Ministry of Finance late last year, faces such strong public opposition that it is uncertain whether outright use of taxpayers' money will take place.

The New Frontier Party, which staged a sit-in in Parliament, opposed the use of taxpayer funds. Recently, government officials, including Mr. Hashimoto, have called for certain banks to take some of the financial burden away from taxpayers.

A number of Japan's money-center banks helped found the *jusen*, lending funds to them and playing roles in management. The banks have agreed to write off the loans, but they have refused to contribute more funds to pay for the liquidation of the *jusen*.

IBM Turns to New Page on the Net

By Judith Evans
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—The code word is "cyptolope."

No, it is not the latest cybergame, but the key technology behind a new service expected to allow publishers and writers to bring copyrighted works to the Internet.

In Falls Church, Virginia, more than 300 employees with International Business Machines Corp. have launched InfoMarket, whose cyptolope technology is leading to a secured electronic commerce system that experts say may increase what many consider the lack of published works available on the Internet.

IBM is one of a dozen companies

that have been developing products over the past five years that allow users to simultaneously browse databases for copyrighted works and retrieve and pay for documents through an electronic metering system.

"All the publishers are trying to go around the on-line services. They want to go directly to their customers," said Jeff Crigler, managing director of IBM's InfoMarket unit.

Until now, publishers have been wary of distributing their content on the Internet because they did not have a way to monitor and bill customers for use of their information, analysts said. The Internet also lacks copyright protection standards.

Those fears of piracy could hold back growth in the \$1 billion on-line

professional business market, which IBM estimates could reach \$2.5 billion by 2000.

IBM will target InfoMarket to companies, such as investment firms and research institutes, that need information such as financial data, newspaper clippings and academic research papers. The market is currently fed by companies such as Lexis/Nexis and Disclosure Inc., whose clients access huge databases by picking up a telephone and ordering reports printed on paper. The information is then sent via mail or express delivery at an extra fee.

IBM says InfoMarket will allow users to get more information faster and with greater ease.

Bundesbank Hints At More Flexibility On Currency Union

By John Schmid
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT—A German central banker has suggested for the first time that European governments should be allowed to soften the conditions for monetary union, effectively raising chances that Europe will launch a single currency by the 1999 target date.

"This is something new," said Ulrich Beckmann, an economist in Frankfurt at Deutsche Bank Research GmbH. "Definitely, the Bundesbank is hinting at more flexibility than they were previously prepared to concede."

"More flexibility," he added, "means higher chances" that the project will move ahead.

Johann Wilhelm Gaddum, vice president of the Bundesbank, made the comments before the publication Wednesday of economic forecasts by the European Commission. The report is expected to show that Germany and France—the two most critical partners for the currency union—will overshoot the budget-deficit criteria prescribed by the Maastricht treaty on European monetary union.

But Mr. Gaddum suggested for the first time that European Union governments should not be held strictly to the targets.

"The success of monetary union, after all, certainly will not be decided alone on the figure behind the decimal point for this or that criteria, but rather on the fiscal culture that is established in the society," Mr. Gaddum said in a speech late Thursday.

The sources at the Bundesbank acknowledged that Mr. Gaddum wanted to reply to critics who charge that the Bundesbank Council consists only of robotic "number crunchers" who fail to recognize that the treaty permits some interpretation.

Rather, Mr. Gaddum wanted to make clear that the entrance of any EU member into the currency union

"must be judged in connection with the whole picture," the sources said. More than any other institution in Europe, the Bundesbank has been strident in its insistence on a strict and narrow reading of the Maastricht treaty, which stipulates that deficits cannot exceed 3 percent of gross domestic product and that overall debt cannot overstep 60 percent.

The German central bank's exhortations over the years has led some to suspect that the Bundesbank secretly opposes monetary union, or at least that it clings to each treaty provision to delay the process as much as possible.

More likely, observers say, the majority of the Bundesbank's governing council probably supports monetary union, even though it means the Bundesbank will surrender control of the Deutsche mark.

Mr. Gaddum's statement was a "clarification" to disabuse the public of the idea that Germany wants to derail monetary union, said Thomas Mayer, an economist in Frankfurt at Goldman, Sachs & Co.

2 Unions Stage Protests

Members of Germany's two biggest trade unions held work stoppages and demonstrations Friday to protest a government program of social spending cuts and wage reductions. Agence France-Presse reported from Bonn.

IG Metall, the metalworkers' union, called on members in the north of the country to take part in a day of action.

The public-service workers union, OeTV, concentrated its action in the heavily populated region of North Rhine-Westphalia.

More than 4,600 employees stopped work in five towns, including 2,500 in Wuppertal alone, the union said.

The government program is aimed at cutting some 70 billion Deutsche marks (\$46.1 billion) in public spending in 1997 and making the German economy more competitive.

ECONOMIC SCENE

Can Competition Restrain Inflation?

By Louis Uchitelle
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Dennis Russell, a home builder in San Diego, has been waiting a long time to raise his prices. The strong interest in the last three homes in his latest project—45 tract houses priced at \$118,000 each—seemed like a perfect invitation to add several thousand dollars to the price. But he passed up the opportunity.

"Why do that and anger people?" he asked. Maybe next time he will try building houses to sell at \$125,000, but they will be slightly bigger and fancier. "I'll gingerbread them up and add 100 square feet," he said. "People are awfully resistant to a price increase without some extra value."

That stiff resistance to higher prices is showing up across the country, suggesting that despite the recent burst of economic activity and sharply rising grain and oil prices, inflation is unlikely to get much of a foothold.

Still, watching gasoline prices, many people are starting to worry that the "stentless rise in inflation of the 1970s and early 1980s might return. But times have changed. Whenever even a hint of inflation has shown itself, the Federal Reserve Board has stepped in, raising interest rates to discourage the credit-based spending that might keep prices rising. Right now, such intervention does not seem necessary, the Fed suggested Wednesday in its

beige book survey of the economy. "We still don't see definitive reports of higher inflation," the Fed said.

Wholesale inflation data for April released Friday indicated that although energy prices are rising, they are not dragging other costs up with them.

Even without action from the Fed, intense competition is helping to insure abundant resistance to price increases. Grain prices are up, but the Kraft Foods division of Philip Morris Cos. cut the price of Post Raisin Bran and other cereals by 20 percent this month, hoping to take sales away from competitors. American auto companies raised 1996 model prices by 2.5 percent on average, but rebates are more than offsetting the increases for many vehicles.

Even as rising petroleum prices make the raw material for plastic more expensive, Rubbermaid Inc. insists that the price of its basic 32-gallon (121.6-liter) garbage can will remain under \$10.

"We are going to resist any price increase, for the garbage can or any other product," said William Pfund, a Rubbermaid vice president. "Consumers have developed a disinflationary mind set, and they have come to expect more for less."

On Wall Street, a debate is under way between those who say that resistance to price increases will continue to keep inflation low and those who argue that the economy is entering a phase in which prices will begin to rise.

"The basis for a long-term buildup

in inflation is already present," said David Jones, chief economist at Aubrey G. Lanston, a bond-trading firm. "For more than a decade, we have seen commodity prices and wages moderate, and now for a decade, we will see commodity prices and wages go up, with each reinforcing the other."

Such concerns, embraced by many stock and bond traders, help explain why some interest rates have risen by as much as a percentage point this year. As the inflation hawks see it, rising grain and energy prices will force Americans to dig deeper into their wallets, prompting workers to press for higher wages.

With unemployment already at relatively low levels and the economy going strong, employers will have little choice but to pay more. The spurt in labor costs in the first quarter, rather than being a temporary blip, was just the first of more to come, this argument goes.

Consumer prices—which have been rising at an annual rate of less than 3 percent for the past four years—may well increase by more than that in the months ahead, mainly in response to the higher gasoline prices.

The increases so far could add three-tenths of a percentage point to the national inflation rate, raising it to 3.1 percent from 2.8 percent in 1995, according to Patrick Jackman, chief of the division at the Bureau of Labor Statistics that plots the monthly changes in the consumer price index.

But many economists are convinced that the spurt in oil prices will not last.

ABN Amro and Rothschild Form Venture

AFX News

AMSTERDAM—ABN Amro Holding NV and N.M. Rothschild & Sons said Friday they were merging their equity-capital markets business by forming a joint venture, ABN Amro Rothschild.

The two companies said ABN Amro Rothschild will be responsible for all international equity capital market transactions worldwide and for domestic

equity-capital market transactions except in Britain.

The venture will have its headquarters in London and will begin operations in mid-June, subject to regulatory clearance.

Managing directors will be Matthew Westerman, director of Rothschild, and Menno de Jager and Charles van Schelle, executive vice presidents of ABN Amro Hoare Govett.

"When you look at Rothschild's, they are very strong in corporate finance with a lot of sizable clients," Mr. de Jager said. "We as ABN Amro are stronger in distribution and deal execution."

The staff will include current members of the equity-capital markets teams of both parties located in London, Amsterdam, Paris, Milan, New York, Hong Kong, Singapore and throughout Scandinavia.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

| Cross Rates | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| | £ | DM | FF | Yen | DM | FF | Yen | DM | FF |
| American dollar | 1.364 | 1.936 | 16.637 | 106.48 | 1.364 | 1.936 | 16.637 | 106.48 | 1.364 |
| British pound | 0.746 | 1.036 | 8.963 | 6.553 | 0.746 | 1.036 | 8.963 | 6.553 | 0.746 |
| French franc | 6.553 | 9.166 | 80.339 | 655.95 | 6.553 | 9.166 | 80.339 | 655.95 | 6.553 |
| German mark | 0.636 | 0.875 | 7.756 | 60.339 | 0.636 | 0.875 | 7.756 | 60.339 | 0.636 |
| Japanese yen | 0.0094 | 0.013 | 0.116 | 0.936 | 0.0094 | 0.013 | 0.116 | 0.936 | 0.0094 |
| Swiss franc | 0.750 | 1.036 | 9.166 | 72.000 | 0.750 | 1.036 | 9.166 | 72.000 | 0.750 |
| Italian lira | 2.000 | 2.750 | 24.360 | 193.600 | 2.000 | 2.750 | 24.360 | 193.600 | 2.000 |
| Spanish peseta | 166.667 | 229.167 | 2000.000 | 166.667 | 166.667 | 229.167 | 2000.000 | 166.667 | 166.667 |
| Portuguese escudo | 200.000 | 275.000 | 2436.000 | 200.000 | 200.000 | 275.000 | 2436.000 | 200.000 | 200.000 |
| Belgian franc | 0.333 | 0.458 | 4.034 | 31.746 | 0.333 | 0.458 | 4.034 | 31.746 | 0.333 |
| Dutch guilder | 0.376 | 0.517 | 4.536 | 35.360 | 0.376 | 0.517 | 4.536 | 35.360 | 0.376 |
| Australian dollar | 0.750 | 1.036 | 9.166 | 72.000 | 0.750 | 1.036 | 9.166 | 72.000 | 0.750 |
| New Zealand dollar | 0.690 | 0.940 | 8.267 | 64.800 | 0.690 | 0.940 | 8.267 | 64.800 | 0.690 |
| Canadian dollar | 0.710 | 0.970 | 8.540 | 66.250 | 0.710 | 0.970 | 8.540 | 66.250 | 0.710 |
| South African rand | 1.500 | 2.030 | 18.260 | 142.240 | 1.500 | 2.030 | 18.260 | 142.240 | 1.500 |
| Thai baht | 0.025 | 0.034 | 0.300 | 2.360 | 0.025 | 0.034 | 0.300 | 2.360 | 0.025 |
| Indonesian rupiah | 0.00002 | 0.00003 | 0.00026 | 2.040 | 0.00002 | 0.00003 | 0.00026 | 2.040 | 0.00002 |
| Singapore dollar | 0.700 | 0.950 | 8.333 | 64.800 | 0.700 | 0.950 | 8.333 | 64.800 | 0.700 |
| Malaysian ringgit | 0.670 | 0.900 | 7.937 | 62.400 | 0.670 | 0.900 | 7.937 | 62.400 | 0.670 |
| Philippine peso | 0.020 | 0.027 | 0.240 | 1.920 | 0.020 | 0.027 | 0.240 | 1.920 | 0.020 |
| Chinese yuan | 0.150 | 0.203 | 1.826 | 14.280 | 0.150 | 0.203 | 1.826 | 14.280 | 0.150 |
| South Korean won | 0.0017 | 0.0023 | 0.020 | 0.160 | 0.0017 | 0.0023 | 0.020 | 0.160 | 0.0017 |
| Chinese renminbi | 0.150 | 0.203 | 1.826 | 14.280 | 0.150 | 0.203 | 1.826 | 14.280 | 0.150 |
| Japanese yen | 0.0094 | 0.013 | 0.116 | 0.936 | 0.0094 | 0.013 | 0.116 | 0.936 | 0.0094 |
| Swiss franc | 0.750 | 1.036 | 9.166 | 72.000 | 0.750 | 1.036 | 9.166 | 72.000 | 0.750 |
| Italian lira | 2.000 | 2.750 | 24.360 | 193.600 | 2.000 | 2.750 | 24.360 | 193.600 | 2.000 |
| Spanish peseta | 166.667 | 229.167 | 2000.000 | 166.667 | 166.667 | 229.167 | 2000.000 | 166.667 | 166.667 |
| Portuguese escudo | 200.000 | 275.000 | 2436.000 | 200.000 | 200.000 | 275.000 | 2436.000 | 200.000 | 200.000 |
| Belgian franc | 0.333 | 0.458 | 4.034 | 31.746 | 0.333 | 0.458 | 4.034 | 31.746 | 0.333 |
| Dutch guilder | 0.376 | 0.517 | 4.536 | 35.360 | 0.376 | 0.517 | 4.536 | 35.360 | 0.376 |
| Australian dollar | 0.750 | 1.036 | 9.166 | 72.000 | 0.750 | 1.036 | 9.166 | 72.000 | 0.750 |
| New Zealand dollar | 0.690 | 0.940 | 8.267 | 64.800 | 0.690 | 0.940 | 8.267 | 64.800 | 0.690 |
| Canadian dollar | 0.710 | 0.970 | 8.540 | 66.250 | 0.710 | 0.970 | 8.540 | 66.250 | 0.710 |
| South African rand | 1.500 | 2.030 | 18.260 | 142.240 | 1.500 | 2.030 | 18.260 | 142.240 | 1.500 |
| Thai baht | 0.025 | 0.034 | 0.300 | 2.360 | 0.025 | 0.034 | 0.300 | 2.360 | 0.025 |
| Indonesian rupiah | 0.00002 | 0.00003 | 0.00026 | 2.040 | 0.00002 | 0.00003 | 0.00026 | 2.040 | 0.00002 |
| Singapore dollar | 0.700 | 0.950 | 8.333 | 64.800 | 0.700 | 0.950 | 8.333 | 64.800 | 0.700 |
| Malaysian ringgit | 0.670 | 0.900 | 7.937 | 62.400 | 0.670 | 0.900 | 7.937 | 62.400 | 0.670 |
| Philippine peso | 0.020 | 0.027 | 0.240 | 1.920 | 0.020 | 0.027 | 0.240 | 1.920 | 0.020 |
| Chinese yuan | 0.150 | 0.203 | 1.826 | 14.280 | 0.150 | 0.203 | 1.826 | 14.280 | 0.150 |
| South Korean won | 0.0017 | 0.0023 | 0.020 | 0.160 | 0.0017 | 0.0023 | 0.020 | 0.160 | 0.0017 |
| Chinese renminbi | 0.150 | 0.203 | 1.826 | 14.280 | 0.150 | 0.203 | 1.826 | 14.280 | 0.150 |

New Internet Security & Gaming Software will provide **World's First Interactive, 3-D, Full Sound, Virtual Casinos & Gaming** via **Monte Carlo Monaco.**

Fully Secure World Internet Banking Centres.

Access VentureTech on the Internet @ www.vtech.com

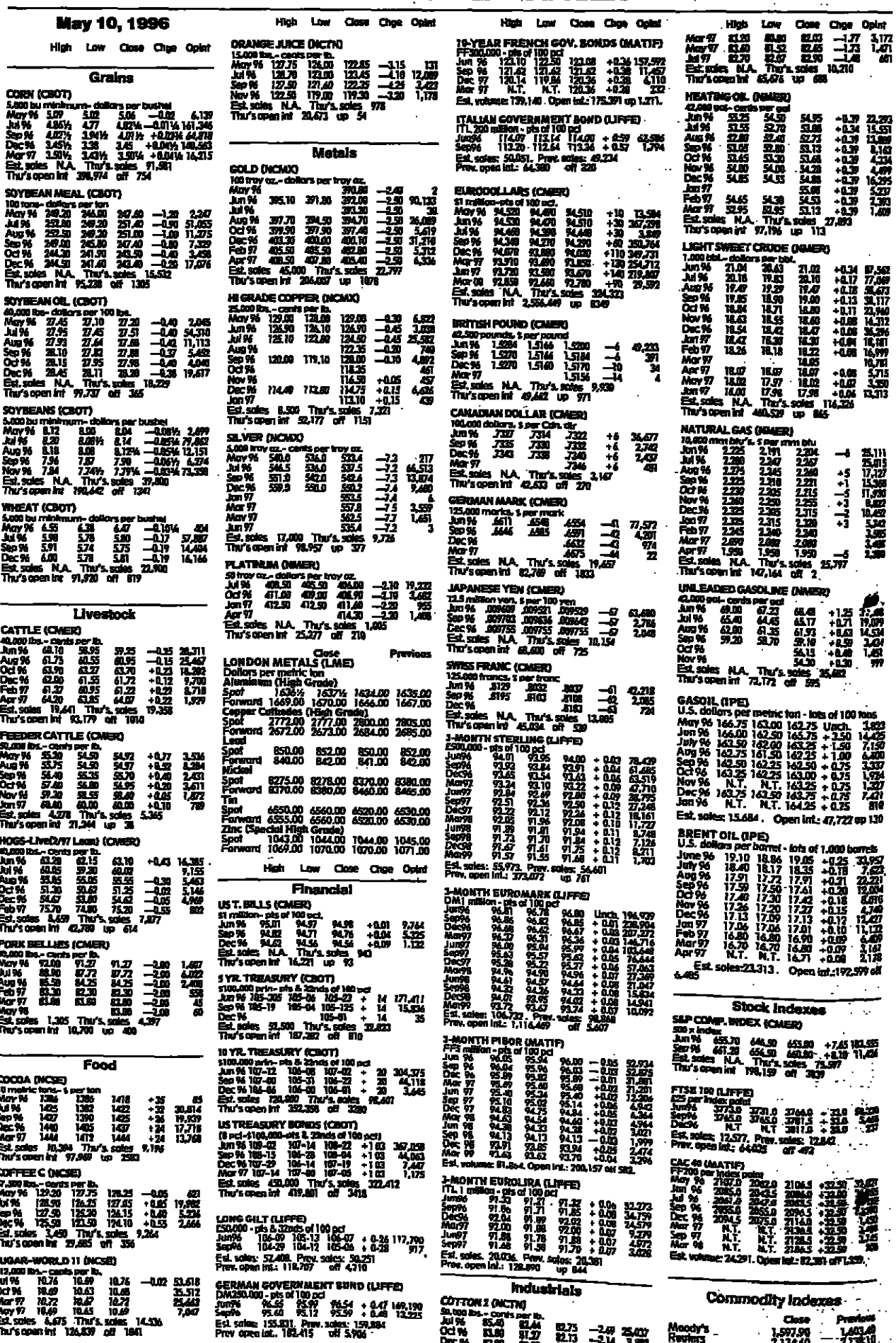
Play Casino Games for Amusement @ vcw.com

For Further Information on this exciting U.S. Public Company:

First Capital Corporation in Geneva, Switzerland

Tel: (41)-22-7412555 (24 Hrs.) or Fax: (41)-22-7412606

**Strol
Spur**



EUROPE

Strong Zeneca Sales Spur Takeover Talk

LONDON — Stock in Zeneca Group PLC rose Friday after the company's chairman told the annual meeting that sales this year were ahead of internal forecasts, adding to the impression that the drugs-and-specialty-chemicals maker might become a takeover target.

"Pharmaceuticals and agrochemicals have both produced first-quarter sales that are well ahead of last year and ahead of our own budgets," said Sir Sidney Lipworth, the chairman. "This has been something of an exceptional start."

Paul Diggle, an analyst at Societe Generale Strauss Turnbull, said, "It is interesting he said they're ahead of the company's own forecasts, because the company has already been saying it had got off to a reasonable start to the year."

Olivetti Says Its PC Unit Is Profitable

IRENE, Italy — The chairman of Olivetti SpA announced Friday that the company's personal-computer subsidiary had earned a profit in the first four months of 1996 after years of losses.

Carlo De Benedetti said at the annual shareholders' meeting that February had been the first profitable month: "400 million lire (\$256,400) — peanuts — but an important figure," he added. March and April were also profitable, he said.

In 1995, the PC unit — then a division of Olivetti before it became a separate company at the start of 1996 — lost 200 billion lire on annual sales of 2.2 trillion lire.

Mr. De Benedetti also said that Olivetti shareholders may get stock in Lexikon, an office-products division, when part of it is sold in an initial public offering later this year.

Olivetti expects to sell 40 percent of the company in the initial public offering on the Nasdaq trading system in the United States, he said.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

A French Bank's Trial by Fire

Global Trading Helps Rescue Credit Lyonnais

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Although a fire destroyed its \$300 million headquarters in Paris last weekend, Credit Lyonnais was able to resume operations within a few hours.

Had it been unable to do so, industry analysts said, the loss of trading and goodwill could have been worse than the loss of the building itself. Following bombings at the World Trade Center in New York and in the City of London, companies have become acutely aware of the need to have back-up facilities.

Many Credit Lyonnais dealers moved into a back-up trading room outside Paris, and others went to London. Others of the more than 2,000 staff moved into another building owned by the bank across the street.

Not everything went smoothly. Because it had nowhere for them to work, the bank told several hundred employees to stay home for six days. They demonstrated at the gutted building, fearing they would not be paid. But an agreement was reached to pay employees their full salaries.

"The name of the game is to have a contingency plan," said Alex Cheeseman of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., which was hit by a bomb in London in 1994. "Always imagine that the worst-case scenario is worse than you think. We would never have thought of a 1,000-pound bomb taking out half a mile of city."

A bombing in 1993 made it acutely aware of security, so the bank was prepared for the 1994 explosion and ended up by losing nothing except its physical

premises. All computer data were backed up at another location. Valuable documents were locked in fire-proof safes.

Planning for a disaster, she added, means setting priorities and making sure that staff know what to do. The first priority is to re-establish telephone connections, something that Credit Lyonnais quickly had in hand at a building across the street from its former headquarters. Customers are understanding and supportive at first, Mrs. Cheeseman said, but they expect everything to be back to normal within 10 days.

U.S. banks are required to have disaster plans. "We have had a lot of horrible natural disasters — hurricanes, earthquakes," said John Hall, a spokesman for the American Bankers Association. "It's essential that banks have recovery plans in place because so much else depends on their being up and running from the start."

Because the Credit Lyonnais headquarters did not conduct cash consumer operations, it had relatively small amounts of bills on hand, and much of what was there is probably recoverable. The Bank of France has a special service that can identify bills from charred or mislabeled fragments and issue replacements.

The main unanswered question at Credit Lyonnais was whether damage was caused by fire or water to the 7,000 strong boxes in the basement of the bank, many of which are thought to hold paintings and art works. Although the vault is buried under tons of rubble, Jean Peyrelevade, the bank's chairman, said it seemed that the fireproof strong boxes were undamaged.

Microsoft Will Expand German Service

BONN — Microsoft Corp. and Deutsche Telekom AG announced Friday that the state-owned German telecommunications company would piece together a high-speed access network for Microsoft's on-line services.

The Microsoft Network will begin a test phase in Germany with 28,800-baud modem access from 12 sites in June and aim for coverage throughout Germany by the end of the year.

The access points will be con-

nected by high-capacity dedicated lines, which the companies said would allow quick access to the global Internet and avoid bottlenecks in trans-Atlantic communications.

The network agreement was signed by Microsoft and Deutsche Telekom on May 3 in Seattle and made public Friday in a joint statement in Bonn and Seattle.

Financial details concerning the contract were not made public.

The goal is to develop a wide-ranging, powerful infrastructure that will be in place by the end of the year to reach throughout Germany," Deutsche Telekom said.

Microsoft Network, which is competing with two major on-line services, America Online and CompuServe, has only been accessible in Germany on a restricted basis.

Microsoft said in April that it had signed an agreement with the German public television network ZDF to provide German-language programming for the Microsoft Network, including sports, entertainment, news and TV magazines on the Internet.

VIAG Pretax Profit Slips 25% in First Quarter

MUNICH — VIAG AG on Friday reported a 25 percent drop in first-quarter pretax profit, to 668 million Deutsche marks (\$441.8 million).

The utility and chemicals con-

glomerate said the decline reflected one-time gains in the year-earlier period from the purchase of Bayernwerk AG.

VIAG also reported an 18 percent increase in after-tax profit for 1995, to 1.32 billion DM.

"The business year 1995 fulfilled our high expectations," Georg Obermeier, VIAG's chairman, said. He added that net profit for 1996 probably would be around 1 billion DM.

Investor's Europe

| Frankfurt DAX | London FTSE 100 Index | Paris CAC 40 |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 2600 | 3900 | 2100 |
| 2500 | 3800 | 2000 |
| 2400 | 3700 | 1900 |
| 2300 | 3600 | 1800 |
| 2200 | 3500 | 1700 |
| 2100 | 3400 | 1600 |
| 2000 | 3300 | 1500 |
| 1900 | 3200 | 1400 |
| 1800 | 3100 | 1300 |
| 1700 | 3000 | 1200 |
| 1600 | 2900 | 1100 |
| 1500 | 2800 | 1000 |
| 1400 | 2700 | 900 |
| 1300 | 2600 | 800 |
| 1200 | 2500 | 700 |
| 1100 | 2400 | 600 |
| 1000 | 2300 | 500 |
| 900 | 2200 | 400 |
| 800 | 2100 | 300 |
| 700 | 2000 | 200 |
| 600 | 1900 | 100 |
| 500 | 1800 | 0 |
| 400 | 1700 | -100 |
| 300 | 1600 | -200 |
| 200 | 1500 | -300 |
| 100 | 1400 | -400 |
| 0 | 1300 | -500 |
| -100 | 1200 | -600 |
| -200 | 1100 | -700 |
| -300 | 1000 | -800 |
| -400 | 900 | -900 |
| -500 | 800 | -1000 |
| -600 | 700 | -1100 |
| -700 | 600 | -1200 |
| -800 | 500 | -1300 |
| -900 | 400 | -1400 |
| -1000 | 300 | -1500 |
| -1100 | 200 | -1600 |
| -1200 | 100 | -1700 |
| -1300 | 0 | -1800 |
| -1400 | -100 | -1900 |
| -1500 | -200 | -2000 |
| -1600 | -300 | -2100 |
| -1700 | -400 | -2200 |
| -1800 | -500 | -2300 |
| -1900 | -600 | -2400 |
| -2000 | -700 | -2500 |
| -2100 | -800 | -2600 |
| -2200 | -900 | -2700 |
| -2300 | -1000 | -2800 |
| -2400 | -1100 | -2900 |
| -2500 | -1200 | -3000 |
| -2600 | -1300 | -3100 |
| -2700 | -1400 | -3200 |
| -2800 | -1500 | -3300 |
| -2900 | -1600 | -3400 |
| -3000 | -1700 | -3500 |
| -3100 | -1800 | -3600 |
| -3200 | -1900 | -3700 |
| -3300 | -2000 | -3800 |
| -3400 | -2100 | -3900 |
| -3500 | -2200 | -4000 |
| -3600 | -2300 | -4100 |
| -3700 | -2400 | -4200 |
| -3800 | -2500 | -4300 |
| -3900 | -2600 | -4400 |
| -4000 | -2700 | -4500 |
| -4100 | -2800 | -4600 |
| -4200 | -2900 | -4700 |
| -4300 | -3000 | -4800 |
| -4400 | -3100 | -4900 |
| -4500 | -3200 | -5000 |
| -4600 | -3300 | -5100 |
| -4700 | -3400 | -5200 |
| -4800 | -3500 | -5300 |
| -4900 | -3600 | -5400 |
| -5000 | -3700 | -5500 |
| -5100 | -3800 | -5600 |
| -5200 | -3900 | -5700 |
| -5300 | -4000 | -5800 |
| -5400 | -4100 | -5900 |
| -5500 | -4200 | -6000 |
| -5600 | -4300 | -6100 |
| -5700 | -4400 | -6200 |
| -5800 | -4500 | -6300 |
| -5900 | -4600 | -6400 |
| -6000 | -4700 | -6500 |
| -6100 | -4800 | -6600 |
| -6200 | -4900 | -6700 |
| -6300 | -5000 | -6800 |
| -6400 | -5100 | -6900 |
| -6500 | -5200 | -7000 |
| -6600 | -5300 | -7100 |
| -6700 | -5400 | -7200 |
| -6800 | -5500 | -7300 |
| -6900 | -5600 | -7400 |
| -7000 | -5700 | -7500 |
| -7100 | -5800 | -7600 |
| -7200 | -5900 | -7700 |
| -7300 | -6000 | -7800 |
| -7400 | -6100 | -7900 |
| -7500 | -6200 | -8000 |
| -7600 | -6300 | -8100 |
| -7700 | -6400 | -8200 |
| -7800 | -6500 | -8300 |
| -7900 | -6600 | -8400 |
| -8000 | -6700 | -8500 |
| -8100 | -6800 | -8600 |
| -8200 | -6900 | -8700 |
| -8300 | -7000 | -8800 |
| -8400 | -7100 | -8900 |
| -8500 | -7200 | -9000 |
| -8600 | -7300 | -9100 |
| -8700 | -7400 | -9200 |
| -8800 | -7500 | -9300 |
| -8900 | -7600 | -9400 |
| -9000 | -7700 | -9500 |
| -9100 | -7800 | -9600 |
| -9200 | -7900 | -9700 |
| -9300 | -8000 | -9800 |
| -9400 | -8100 | -9900 |
| -9500 | -8200 | -10000 |
| -9600 | -8300 | -10100 |
| -9700 | -8400 | -10200 |
| -9800 | -8500 | -10300 |
| -9900 | -8600 | -10400 |
| -10000 | -8700 | -10500 |
| -10100 | -8800 | -10600 |
| -10200 | -8900 | -10700 |
| -10300 | -9000 | -10800 |
| -10400 | -9100 | -10900 |
| -10500 | -9200 | -11000 |
| -10600 | -9300 | -11100 |
| -10700 | -9400 | -11200 |
| -10800 | -9500 | -11300 |
| -10900 | -9600 | -11400 |
| -11000 | -9700 | -11500 |
| -11100 | -9800 | -11600 |
| -11200 | -9900 | -11700 |
| -11300 | -10000 | -11800 |
| -11400 | -10100 | -11900 |
| -11500 | -10200 | -12000 |
| -11600 | -10300 | -12100 |
| -11700 | -10400 | -12200 |
| -11800 | -10500 | -12300 |
| -11900 | -10600 | -12400 |
| -12000 | -10700 | -12500 |
| -12100 | -10800 | -12600 |
| -12200 | -10900 | -12700 |
| -12300 | -11000 | -12800 |
| -12400 | -11100 | -12900 |
| -12500 | -11200 | -13000 |
| -12600 | -11300 | -13100 |
| -12700 | -11400 | -13200 |
| -12800 | -11500 | -13300 |
| -12900 | -11600 | -13400 |
| -13000 | -11700 | -13500 |
| -13100 | -11800 | -13600 |
| -13200 | -11900 | -13700 |
| -13300 | -12000 | -13800 |
| -13400 | -12100 | -13900 |
| -13500 | -12200 | -14000 |
| -13600 | -12300 | -14100 |
| -13700 | -12400 | -14200 |
| -13800 | -12500 | -14300 |
| -13900 | -12600 | -14400 |
| -14000 | -12700 | -14500 |
| -14100 | -12800 | -14600 |
| -14200 | -12900 | -14700 |
| -14300 | -13000 | -14800 |
| -14400 | -13100 | -14900 |
| -14500 | -13200 | -15000 |
| -14600 | -13300 | -15100 |
| -14700 | -13400 | -15200 |
| -14800 | -13500 | -15300 |
| -14900 | -13600 | -15400 |
| -15000 | -13700 | -15500 |
| -15100 | -13800 | -15600 |
| -15200 | -13900 | -15700 |
| -15300 | -14000 | -15800 |
| -15400 | -14100 | -15900 |
| -15500 | -14200 | -16000 |
| -15600 | -14300 | -16100 |
| -15700 | -14400 | -16200 |
| -15800 | -14500 | -16300 |
| -15900 | -14600 | -16400 |
| -16000 | -14700 | -16500 |
| -16100 | -14800 | -16600 |
| -16200 | -14900 | -16700 |
| -16300 | -15000 | -16800 |
| -16400 | -15100 | -16900 |
| -16500 | -15200 | -17000 |
| -16600 | -15300 | -17100 |
| -16700 | -15400 | -17200 |
| -16800 | -15500 | -17300 |
| -16900 | -15600 | -17400 |
| -17000 | -15700 | -17500 |
| -17100 | -15800 | -17600 |
| -17200 | -15900 | -17700 |
| -17300 | -16000 | -17800 |
| -17400 | -16100 | -17900 |
| -17500 | -16200 | -18000 |
| -17600 | -16300 | -18100 |
| -17700 | -16400 | -18200 |
| -17800 | -16500 | -18300 |
| -17900 | -16600 | -18400 |
| -18000 | -16700 | -18500 |
| -18100 | -16800 | -18600 |
| -18200 | -16900 | -18700 |
| -18300 | -17000 | -18800 |
| -18400 | -17100 | -18900 |
| -18500 | -17200 | -19000 |
| -18600 | -17300 | -19100 |
| -18700 | -17400 | -19200 |
| -18800 | -17500 | -19300 |
| -18900 | -17600 | -19400 |
| -19000 | -17700 | -19500 |
| -19100 | -17800 | -19600 |
| -19200 | -17900 | -19700 |
| -19300 | -18000 | -19800 |
| -19400 | -18100 | -19900 |
| -19500 | -18200 | -20000 |
| -19600 | -18300 | -20100 |
| -19700 | -18400 | -20200 |
| -19800 | -18500 | -20300 |
| -19900 | -18600 | -20400 |
| -20000 | -18700 | -20500 |
| -20100 | -18800 | -20600 |
| -20200 | -18900 | -20700 |
| -20300 | -19000 | -20800 |
| -20400 | -19100 | -20900 |
| -20500 | -19200 | -21000 |
| -20600 | -19300 | -21100 |
| -20700 | -19400 | -21200 |
| -20800 | -19500 | -21300 |
| -20900 | -19600 | -21400 |
| -21000 | -19700 | -21500 |
| -21100 | -19800 | -21600 |
| -21200 | -19900 | -21700 |
| -21300 | -20000 | -21800 |
| -21400 | -20100 | -21900 |
| -21500 | -20200 | -22000 |
| -21600 | -20300 | -22100 |
| -21700 | -20400 | -22200 |
| -21800 | -20500 | -22300 |
| -21900 | -20600 | -22400 |
| -22000 | -20700 | -22500 |
| -22100 | -20800 | -22600 |
| -22200 | -20900 | -22700 |
| -22300 | -21000 | -22800 |
| -22400 | -21100 | -22900 |
| -22500 | -21200 | -23000 |
| -22600 | -21300 | -23100 |
| -22700 | -21400 | -23200 |
| -22800 | -21500 | -23300 |
| -22900 | -21600 | -23400 |
| -23000 | -21700 | -23500 |
| -23100 | -21800 | -23600 |
| -23200 | -21900 | -23700 |
| -23300 | -22000 | -23800 |
| -23400 | -22100 | -23900 |
| -23500 | -22200 | -24000 |
| -23600 | -22300 | -24100 |
| -23700 | -22400 | -24200 |
| -23800 | -22500 | -24300 |
| -23900 | -22600 | -24400 |
| -24000 | -22700 | -24500 |
| -24100 | -22800 | -24600 |
| -24200 | -22900 | -24700 |
| -24300 | -23000 | -24800 |
| -24400 | -23100 | -24900 |
| -24500 | -23200 | -25000 |
| -24600 | -23300 | -25100 |
| -24700 | -23400 | -25200 |
| -24800 | -23500 | -25300 |
| -24900 | -23600 | -25400 |
| -25000 | -23700 | -25500 |
| -25100 | -23800 | -25600 |
| -25200 | -23900 | -25700 |
| -25300 | -24000 | -25800 |
| -25400 | -24100 | -25900 |
| -25500 | -24200 | -26000 |
| -25600 | -24300 | -26100 |
| -25700 | -24400 | -26200 |
| -25800 | -24500 | -26300 |
| -25900 | -24600 | -26400 |
| -26000 | -24700 | -26500 |
| -26100 | -24800 | -26600 |
| -26200 | -24900 | -26700 |
| -26300 | -25000 | -26800 |
| -26400 | -25100 | -26 |

-2/10/11

[illegible][illegible]

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1900 | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | 2045 | 2046 | 2047 | 2048 | 2049 | 2050 | 2051 | 2052 | 2053 | 2054 | 2055 | 2056 | 2057 | 2058 | 2059 | 2060 | 2061 | 2062 | 2063 | 2064 | 2065 | 2066 | 2067 | 2068 | 2069 | 2070 | 2071 | 2072 | 2073 | 2074 | 2075 | 2076 | 2077 | 2078 | 2079 | 2080 | 2081 | 2082 | 2083 | 2084 | 2085 | 2086 | 2087 | 2088 | 2089 | 2090 | 2091 | 2092 | 2093 | 2094 | 2095 | 2096 | 2097 | 2098 | 2099 | 2100 |
| 1900 | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | 2045 | 2046 | 2047 | 2048 | 2049 | 2050 | 2051 | 2052 | 2053 | 2054 | 2055 | 2056 | 2057 | 2058 | 2059 | 2060 | 2061 | 2062 | 2063 | 2064 | 2065 | 2066 | 2067 | 2068 | 2069 | 2070 | 2071 | 2072 | 2073 | 2074 | 2075 | 2076 | 2077 | 2078 | 2079 | 2080 | 2081 | 2082 | 2083 | 2084 | 2085 | 2086 | 2087 | 2088 | 2089 | 2090 | 2091 | 2092 | 2093 | 2094 | 2095 | 2096 | 2097 | 2098 | 2099 | 2100 |

1. 2024. 10. 27. 10:00 ~ 10:30 (10:00 ~ 10:30) 10:00 ~ 10:30
 2. 2024. 10. 27. 10:30 ~ 11:00 (10:30 ~ 11:00) 10:30 ~ 11:00
 3. 2024. 10. 27. 11:00 ~ 11:30 (11:00 ~ 11:30) 11:00 ~ 11:30
 4. 2024. 10. 27. 11:30 ~ 12:00 (11:30 ~ 12:00) 11:30 ~ 12:00
 5. 2024. 10. 27. 12:00 ~ 12:30 (12:00 ~ 12:30) 12:00 ~ 12:30
 6. 2024. 10. 27. 12:30 ~ 13:00 (12:30 ~ 13:00) 12:30 ~ 13:00
 7. 2024. 10. 27. 13:00 ~ 13:30 (13:00 ~ 13:30) 13:00 ~ 13:30
 8. 2024. 10. 27. 13:30 ~ 14:00 (13:30 ~ 14:00) 13:30 ~ 14:00
 9. 2024. 10. 27. 14:00 ~ 14:30 (14:00 ~ 14:30) 14:00 ~ 14:30
 10. 2024. 10. 27. 14:30 ~ 15:00 (14:30 ~ 15:00) 14:30 ~ 15:00
 11. 2024. 10. 27. 15:00 ~ 15:30 (15:00 ~ 15:30) 15:00 ~ 15:30
 12. 2024. 10. 27. 15:30 ~ 16:00 (15:30 ~ 16:00) 15:30 ~ 16:00
 13. 2024. 10. 27. 16:00 ~ 16:30 (16:00 ~ 16:30) 16:00 ~ 16:30
 14. 2024. 10. 27. 16:30 ~ 17:00 (16:30 ~ 17:00) 16:30 ~ 17:00
 15. 2024. 10. 27. 17:00 ~ 17:30 (17:00 ~ 17:30) 17:00 ~ 17:30
 16. 2024. 10. 27. 17:30 ~ 18:00 (17:30 ~ 18:00) 17:30 ~ 18:00
 17. 2024. 10. 27. 18:00 ~ 18:30 (18:00 ~ 18:30) 18:00 ~ 18:30
 18. 2024. 10. 27. 18:30 ~ 19:00 (18:30 ~ 19:00) 18:30 ~ 19:00
 19. 2024. 10. 27. 19:00 ~ 19:30 (19:00 ~ 19:30) 19:00 ~ 19:30
 20. 2024. 10. 27. 19:30 ~ 20:00 (19:30 ~ 20:00) 19:30 ~ 20:00
 21. 2024. 10. 27. 20:00 ~ 20:30 (20:00 ~ 20:30) 20:00 ~ 20:30
 22. 2024. 10. 27. 20:30 ~ 21:00 (20:30 ~ 21:00) 20:30 ~ 21:00
 23. 2024. 10. 27. 21:00 ~ 21:30 (21:00 ~ 21:30) 21:00 ~ 21:30
 24. 2024. 10. 27. 21:30 ~ 22:00 (21:30 ~ 22:00) 21:30 ~ 22:00
 25. 2024. 10. 27. 22:00 ~ 22:30 (22:00 ~ 22:30) 22:00 ~ 22:30
 26. 2024. 10. 27. 22:30 ~ 23:00 (22:30 ~ 23:00) 22:30 ~ 23:00
 27. 2024. 10. 27. 23:00 ~ 23:30 (23:00 ~ 23:30) 23:00 ~ 23:30
 28. 2024. 10. 27. 23:30 ~ 24:00 (23:30 ~ 24:00) 23:30 ~ 24:00
 29. 2024. 10. 27. 24:00 ~ 24:30 (24:00 ~ 24:30) 24:00 ~ 24:30
 30. 2024. 10. 27. 24:30 ~ 25:00 (24:30 ~ 25:00) 24:30 ~ 25:00
 31. 2024. 10. 27. 25:00 ~ 25:30 (25:00 ~ 25:30) 25:00 ~ 25:30
 32. 2024. 10. 27. 25:30 ~ 26:00 (25:30 ~ 26:00) 25:30 ~ 26:00
 33. 2024. 10. 27. 26:00 ~ 26:30 (26:00 ~ 26:30) 26:00 ~ 26:30
 34. 2024. 10. 27. 26:30 ~ 27:00 (26:30 ~ 27:00) 26:30 ~ 27:00
 35. 2024. 10. 27. 27:00 ~ 27:30 (27:00 ~ 27:30) 27:00 ~ 27:30
 36. 2024. 10. 27. 27:30 ~ 28:00 (27:30 ~ 28:00) 27:30 ~ 28:00
 37. 2024. 10. 27. 28:00 ~ 28:30 (28:00 ~ 28:30) 28:00 ~ 28:30
 38. 2024. 10. 27. 28:30 ~ 29:00 (28:30 ~ 29:00) 28:30 ~ 29:00
 39. 2024. 10. 27. 29:00 ~ 29:30 (29:00 ~ 29:30) 29:00 ~ 29:30
 40. 2024. 10. 27. 29:30 ~ 30:00 (29:30 ~ 30:00) 29:30 ~ 30:00
 41. 2024. 10. 27. 30:00 ~ 30:30 (30:00 ~ 30:30) 30:00 ~ 30:30
 42. 2024. 10. 27. 30:30 ~ 31:00 (30:30 ~ 31:00) 30:30 ~ 31:00
 43. 2024. 10. 27. 31:00 ~ 31:30 (31:00 ~ 31:30) 31:00 ~ 31:30
 44. 2024. 10. 27. 31:30 ~ 32:00 (31:30 ~ 32:00) 31:30 ~ 32:00
 45. 2024. 10. 27. 32:00 ~ 32:30 (32:00 ~ 32:30) 32:00 ~ 32:30
 46. 2024. 10. 27. 32:30 ~ 33:00 (32:30 ~ 33:00) 32:30 ~ 33:00
 47. 2024. 10. 27. 33:00 ~ 33:30 (33:00 ~ 33:30) 33:00 ~ 33:30
 48. 2024. 10. 27. 33:30 ~ 34:00 (33:30 ~ 34:00) 33:30 ~ 34:00
 49. 2024. 10. 27. 34:00 ~ 34:30 (34:00 ~ 34:30) 34:00 ~ 34:30
 50. 2024. 10. 27. 34:30 ~ 35:00 (34:30 ~ 35:00) 34:30 ~ 35:00
 51. 2024. 10. 27. 35:00 ~ 35:30 (35:00 ~ 35:30) 35:00 ~ 35:30
 52. 2024. 10. 27. 35:30 ~ 36:00 (35:30 ~ 36:00) 35:30 ~ 36:00
 53. 2024. 10. 27. 36:00 ~ 36:30 (36:00 ~ 36:30) 36:00 ~ 36:30
 54. 2024. 10. 27. 36:30 ~ 37:00 (36:30 ~ 37:00) 36:30 ~ 37:00
 55. 2024. 10. 27. 37:00 ~ 37:30 (37:00 ~ 37:30) 37:00 ~ 37:30
 56. 2024. 10. 27. 37:30 ~ 38:00 (37:30 ~ 38:00) 37:30 ~ 38:00
 57. 2024. 10. 27. 38:00 ~ 38:30 (38:00 ~ 38:30) 38:00 ~ 38:30
 58. 2024. 10. 27. 38:30 ~ 39:00 (38:30 ~ 39:00) 38:30 ~ 39:00
 59. 2024. 10. 27. 39:00 ~ 39:30 (39:00 ~ 39:30) 39:00 ~ 39:30
 60. 2024. 10. 27. 39:30 ~ 40:00 (39:30 ~ 40:00) 39:30 ~ 40:00
 61. 2024. 10. 27. 40:00 ~ 40:30 (40:00 ~ 40:30) 40:00 ~ 40:30
 62. 2024. 10. 27. 40:30 ~ 41:00 (40:30 ~ 41:00) 40:30 ~ 41:00
 63. 2024. 10. 27. 41:00 ~ 41:30 (41:00 ~ 41:30) 41:00 ~ 41:30
 64. 2024. 10. 27. 41:30 ~ 42:00 (41:30 ~ 42:00) 41:30 ~ 42:00
 65. 2024. 10. 27. 42:00 ~ 42:30 (42:00 ~ 42:30) 42:00 ~ 42:30
 66. 2024. 10. 27. 42:30 ~ 43:00 (42:30 ~ 43:00) 42:30 ~ 43:00
 67. 2024

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |

[illegible]

China V
of Allo
conver

Thailand C
G.M.'s P

NEWTONA
ART
EXHIBITIONS
ALION SALES
DIRECTORS
LIDES
WEDNESDAY 5

MAHINES & A

GEORGE
HANNES
INTERNATIONAL

INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITIONS

REPORT

FIRST COLUMN

Million Dollar Babies

THE next time you hear an expatriate whine about the difficulties of life abroad, just remember the amazing but true statistic quoted in this week's report: Multinational corporations budget up to a million dollars in expenses for every executive they send overseas.

Several questions spring to mind, not all of them printable. But the most germane for investors concerns the prudent use of corporate resources: What are companies getting for their cool million?

The issue takes on added significance when you consider that the most successful multinationals aspire not to be guests in their host countries, but full-fledged corporate citizens. Recent studies by management consultants have shown that the corporations with the best records abroad — in terms of financial results, labor relations and public image — are those that have made the transition from expatriate to local management. In some countries, in fact, companies like 3M, General Motors and Ford have become such integral parts of the local culture that the average consumer does not immediately identify them as foreign entities. This is perhaps the ultimate tribute in modern business, where "adapt or die" is the watchword.

What expatriate executives bring to the party, then, are their skills as ambassadors — of company values, of American management style. And as any career foreign-service officer can tell you, the best ambassadors more than earn their exalted salary and perks — and they seldom whine.

A.B.

Why Culture Shock Is Such an Expensive Business

By Barbara Wall

THERE is no place quite like home. However, if you are working overseas for an extended length of time, homesickness is an indulgence you can ill afford, advise the experts.

While many corporate transferees have difficulty adjusting to their new work environment, particularly in the first few months of an assignment, few expect to suffer psychological problems into the bargain. Yet various studies show that a foreign assignment carries at least a 60 percent risk of physical illness, emotional illness or both during the first year.

Dramatic as it may sound, culture shock is said to be responsible for much of the stress, depression and neurosis commonly experienced by expatriates.

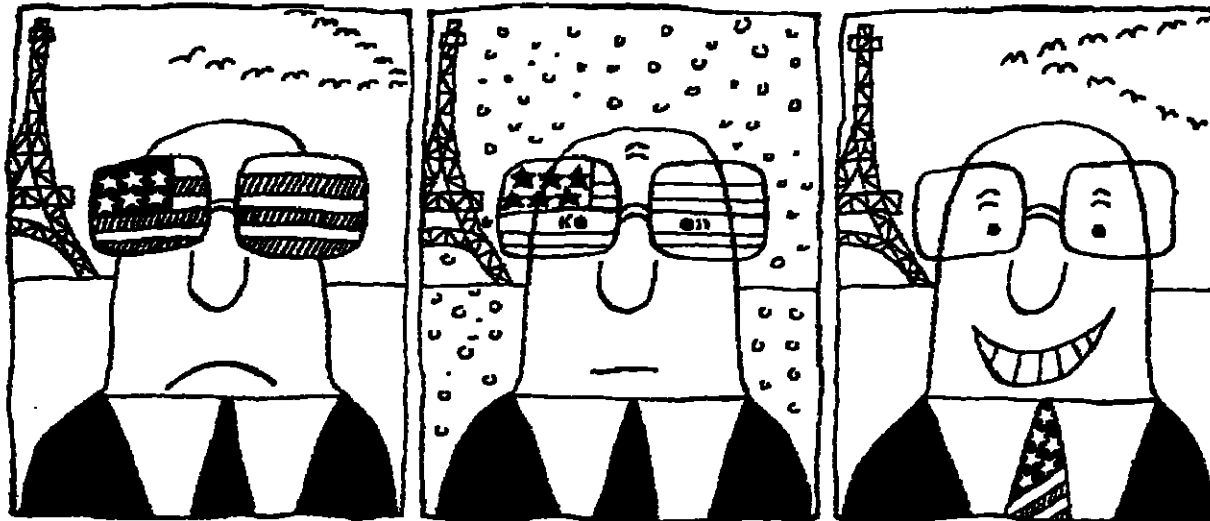
Gary Wederspahn, vice president of Prudential Relocation International Services based in Boulder, Colorado, says that it is essential to realize that culture shock exists and that it actually has an impact on a transferee's mental and physical health.

Culture-shock symptoms include homesickness, compulsive eating or drinking, irritability, marital stress, unexplainable fits of weeping, psychosomatic illness and exaggerated cleanliness.

While relocation consultants say that most expatriates recover from culture shock and fulfill the terms of their work assignments, a significant proportion — studies suggest between 10 percent and 20 percent — return home early.

Mr. Wederspahn tells the story of one corporate transferee from the American Midwest, who was so traumatized by living conditions in Brazil that she was unable to work and socialize.

"She became obsessed with cleanliness to the point of disinfecting door handles, eating utensils and literally anything else that she touched. Unhappily, this transferee developed very bad eczema and had to be repatriated,"



Nickolas Aoun

Mr. Wederspahn says. Replacement costs for failed expatriate assignments can be considerable. Mr. Wederspahn says that commonly used guidelines for planning expatriate relocations indicate that the cost typically ranges from three to four times the employee's annual salary, but they can be much higher. For example, AT&T Corp. allocates \$1 million for each overseas transfer.

Companies may even lose business as a result of the actions of culturally maladjusted employees. Brian Clark, a consultant with Prudential Relocation, tells of a case where the business interests of an American company in Saudi Arabia were irreparably damaged by the behavior of one of its expatriate executives.

"The transferee, who is a fundamentalist Christian, made no attempt to understand social and religious mores in Saudi Arabia," Mr. Clark says. "He overstepped the mark when he attempted to convert his Muslim co-workers and acquaintances to Christianity. When the government got wind of what was going on it had the executive and his family deported."

Companies are gradually acknowledging the fact that, to operate competitively in today's global market, their expatriate employees have to be sensitive to cultural differences.

CROSS-CULTURAL training courses organized by Prudential Relocation and other companies aim to address the main problems that transferees are likely to encounter at work and in a social context. The courses typically last two to three days.

Polly Platt, the director of Culture Crossings, a consultancy that organizes informal cross-cultural seminars for people relocating to France, says that business methods and management styles can be a great source of stress and discord between transferees and their

local hosts.

"The French have a different sense of punctuality from Anglo-Saxons," she says. "Business meetings are flexible. 'On time' for them might be a half hour or an hour 'late' for you."

"The French attitude to deadlines is also fairly open-ended, which can infuriate an Anglo-Saxon boss," she continues. "And in their business dealings Americans want facts, not theories. Some expatriate managers have been driven wild by the French propensity to over-analyze and think circuitously."

Cross-cultural differences in the workplace also create friction between American and British managers, especially around the negotiating table.

"The British, who are used to dramatic understatement, may find the Americans rather boastful and self-promoting. And the Americans, having missed their low-key feedback, may not react to the British in a way they consider appropriate," Mr. Wederspahn says.

Of course, cross-cultural training for work serves little purpose if the accompanying spouse is having adjustment problems. Ms. Platt says that most overseas assignments fail because the

accompanying partner is unhappy.

Suzanne Anderson, a mother of two and a graduate of Culture Crossings, says the course helped her and her family enormously. As well as helping her make new friends, the course helped prepare Mrs. Anderson for situations that she would otherwise have found highly distressing.

"I was particularly shocked by the attitude of French schoolteachers," Mrs. Anderson says. "In the U.S., parents expect to be treated with a certain amount of respect. In France, I was treated as an adversary, someone who was going to undo all the good work the teacher had put in that day. The course taught me that it was pointless to take this personally as all parents are apparently treated in the same manner."

MRS. Anderson also was irritated at the attitude of French shopkeepers and officials. "The U.S. is service-oriented," she says. "People go out of their way to help solve a problem. In France, one has to accept that the customer is always wrong. Customer problems and complaints are generally treated with derision."

Mrs. Anderson's cross-cultural training, however, helped her cope. "As I was prepared for this cultural trait, I did not get upset and was even able to laugh on occasions," she says.

Rita Bennett, a director of Bennett Associates, an intercultural consulting firm based in Chicago, says that in addition to understanding the culture of the host country, expatriates should be aware of their own cultural baggage.

"In Europe, Americans are commonly perceived as being loud, rude and lacking refinement," she says. "Stereotypes, however deeply ingrained, can be broken. But it is incumbent upon the expatriate, as the guest in a foreign country, to earn a more positive regard. If you can poke fun at yourself and are respectful of cultural differences, people will generally forgive you your foibles."

Taxing Time: Expatriates Figure Out the Breaks

By Conrad de Aenlle

A foreign work assignment has undeniable rewards, but they may come at a price. Working abroad may involve keeping homes in two countries and dealing with two revenue authorities. This can make tax planning tricky, especially in the first year after a move.

Expatriates can feel some comfort in knowing that their home country will no longer try to tax their income after they have left for a sufficient length of time, often a year, or have demonstrated that they have become a resident somewhere else or intend to do so.

An exception is the United States, which reserves the right to tax its citizens no matter how long they are

away. In practice, however, most Americans abroad escape all but a token amount of taxation by the Internal Revenue Service.

The foreign-earned-income exclusion exempts the first \$70,000 of earnings, plus certain housing expenses, from tax for Americans who spend 11 months of any 12 abroad or who become foreign residents. Even employees who earn more than this get a credit for taxes paid to a foreign government.

Except for those living in very low-tax countries, such as in the Middle East, the credit can usually eliminate most liability to U.S. tax.

Many countries have tax-advantaged savings and pension plans, such as individual retirement accounts in the United States, personal equity plans in Britain and *plans d'épargne entreprise* in France. Capital gains and income in these plans, which

would accrue tax-free back home, may be taxable in another country.

Homeowners who leave their homes empty when they go abroad to work can also be stung by not being able to take advantage of deductions for mortgage interest. They are no longer paying tax in their original country and so cannot use the write-off there, and their new country probably will not allow deductions on a foreign property.

David Hopkins, a partner at the Price Waterhouse accountancy in charge of international assignment services, said that most companies encourage expatriates to rent out their homes, so that there is some income to offset expenses. "Otherwise, it's just dead money," he said.

Occasionally there are tax benefits extended to expatriates. Belgium, for instance, does not tax interest, di-

vidends and capital gains on investments held by foreigners, and neither does Britain as long as the money is kept out of the country. Those gains are taxable for U.S. citizens, but if all of their wages escape tax because of the earned-income exclusion, then they may only owe money to the IRS if their investment income exceeds the several thousand dollars that can be earned before personal allowances are used up.

Belgium and Britain also do not tax income for work done outside the country, and as long as that work is not done in the United States, there is a good chance the IRS will not want to tax the earnings.

Expatriates can also come out well by working in the Netherlands, where up to 35 percent of a foreigner's gross salary may be paid tax free for up to 10 years.

Cost of Good Life Abroad Strains Company Coffers

HONG Kong is one of the most expensive locations worldwide in which to live and work, according to a survey by Runzheimer International, a management consultancy based in Wisconsin.

The total annual cost of living in the colony — based on a combination of housing, transportation and goods and services expenditures for an expatriate family of two, with a base salary of \$75,000 — is an astonishing \$163,494.

Tokyo is not far behind Hong Kong, with projected annual living costs of \$160,157 for two adults.

The cost of living in Europe is significantly lower than in Asia. If the same family spent a year in Geneva, Paris or London, annual costs would total \$106,585, \$101,146 or \$90,425, respectively.

Runzheimer calculates that an assignment in Brussels would cost \$85,595, while the same assignment in Frankfurt would set the family back \$81,514 for the year.

Inflated living costs for expatriates are chiefly being driven by the high price of good rental accommodation in these locations.

The Runzheimer survey found that the average expatriate family would be charged an annual rent of \$14,637 in Hong Kong, while the same family in Tokyo would pay \$92,639. In Geneva the family would pay \$44,888 to lease a property in an area of the city that is popular with expatriates.

As the price of supporting expatriates continues to rise, human resources managers are under increasing pressure to find ways of cutting expenditure without having to reduce the number of employees sent on overseas assignments.

Traditionally, U.S. multinational companies have aimed to recreate an American lifestyle in the host country for

| Annual Cost of Living Based on a U.S. family of 2 with a base salary of \$75,000 | | | |
|---|-----------|----------------|----------|
| Hong Kong | \$163,494 | Rio de Janeiro | \$6,336 |
| Tokyo | \$160,157 | Brussels | \$85,595 |
| Geneva | \$106,585 | Frankfurt | \$81,514 |
| Paris | \$101,146 | Sydney | \$7,109 |
| London | \$90,425 | U.S. (avg.) | \$41,222 |

their corporate transferees. This is prohibitively expensive," said Paul Platt, a Runzheimer consultant.

But, he added, "an alternative solution would be to pay cost of living adjustments that support transferees' needs in the foreign location without necessarily supporting their old lifestyle."

Mr. Platt said companies could also cut back on costly administration by paying their transferees an up-front lump sum to cover all their costs, rather than make payments on an ongoing basis. He said a lump-sum payment would also allow employees to decide how best to apportion the money.

Experts also agree that failing to take advantage of tax concessions in the host country can be an unnecessary drain on a company's resources.

Home Away from Home? Call a Professional

By Aline Sullivan

FINDING a new home abroad while adjusting to an unfamiliar culture can be a bewildering experience. Fortunately, there are plenty of companies able to help expatriates find the right home away from home.

Orientation tours, house hunting, and moving and storage are some of the services being offered. Some companies will even assist clients in obtaining driver's licenses and a place for their children at the top of a school waiting list. Others throw in home management, rental services and cultural assimilation programs.

None of this comes cheap, of course. Home-search companies charge between 1 percent and 2 percent of the purchase price, or about a month's rent. Charges mount as the services become more complex. Managers at London-based PRicoa Relocation reckon that one international relocation can cost a company

as much as five times an employee's annual salary.

Companies like their employees to be able to hit the ground running. A "do it yourself" move can be both time-consuming and demoralizing.

Settler International, part of medical evacuation giant Europ Assistance, is among the largest of these consultants. The Paris-based group has offices in all European Union countries and representation in another 40 capital cities around the globe. All told, it operates on behalf of about 140 companies, of which about 40 percent are American.

"We can help someone find a house in Harare," said Attilio Batilla, Settler International's sales and marketing director.

"A third of our business is within Europe, another third are people coming to Europe and the remainder are people moving from Europe to other countries. We select, pre-visit and then present the right house."

In Britain, the Brighton-based Association of Relocation Agents pub-

lishes a directory of its 140-member home search and relocation companies. Tad Zurinden, the association's chief executive, said that the service has become much more professional in recent years as demand has risen.

"Ten years ago there were more companies offering home search, but the ones around today are much better, whether they operate on behalf of individuals or companies," he said.

"The nature of the work means that most still tend to be regional, however."

A narrow focus may mean a more comprehensive search, but it can also be a drawback to an expatriate who may be entirely unfamiliar with the area. For example, subtle differences among New York City neighborhoods and among the surrounding suburbs of New York State, Connecticut and New Jersey will not be readily apparent to a new arrival from Tokyo.

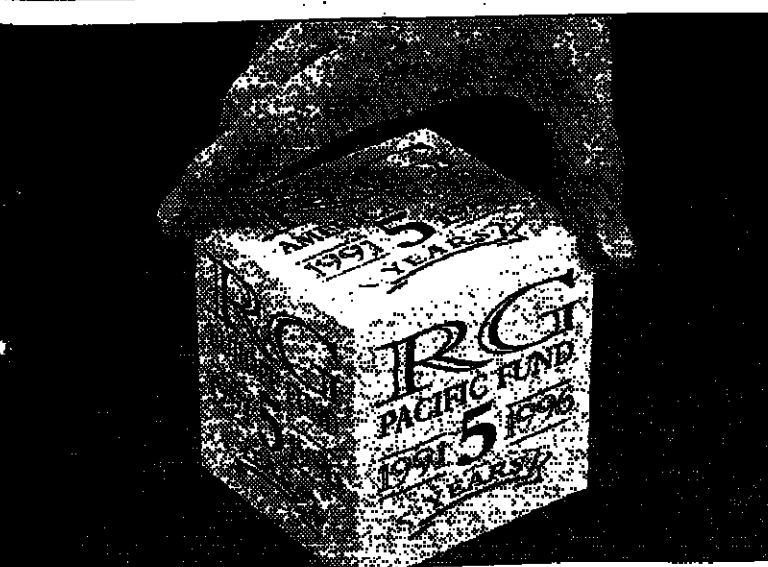
That said, house-hunting in the United States is much easier than in Europe or Asia because most real

estate agents have access to all available properties in their area. This so-called multiple listing service means that a prospective buyer or renter only need contact one agent.

"Multiple listings mean that any real estate agent's firm in the U.S. is in the home-search business," said Chris Collie, executive vice president of the Employee Relocation Council in Washington, D.C. "About 50 companies work exclusively in relocation and home search but most of these are regional."

The few national relocation companies in America include PHH Relocation Services, Coldwell Banker Relocation Services and Prudential Resources Management.

"Sometimes the expatriate just gets an allowance and a week's holiday to go find a place," said Mr. Batilla. "But more and more of these services are being offered and to more people. They used to be reserved for top management but now everyone from middle management on up is getting some help."



Three opportunities for investment. And one compelling reason to apply now.



All new investments free of commission and brokerage charges. For 2 months from May 1st.

The regional equity funds of the Robeco Group (RG America Fund, RG Europe Fund and RG Pacific Fund) have over the past five years received five awards for strong equity performance.

But now they're even more rewarding for the international investor.

Because to celebrate the 5th Anniversary of the RG Regional Funds, all new investments in any of the funds through Robeco Bank will be free of commission and brokerage charges for two months from May 1st.

Each fund focuses on the shares of promising companies in one of the three economic areas. In each, growth, dividend income and currency movement are combined to produce maximum yield. This allows the international investor to add a regional accent to his portfolio and to switch between regions as circumstances change.

Despite the strong performance, the investments are comparatively secure because they're both professionally managed and carefully spread over many companies and countries in the region.

To invest in any or all of the RG Regional Funds and to take advantage of our special anniversary offer, fill in the coupon. Or call us in Luxembourg on (352) 446 44 41; or in Geneva on (41) 22-939 01 39. Or use fax or e-mail, quoting the reference.

To The Manager, Robeco Bank (Luxembourg) S.A., 3 rue Thomas Edison, L-1445 Luxembourg, Fax: (352) 44 56 66.
On The Manager, Robeco Bank (Switzerland) S.A., 16 chemin des Capucins, Case Postale, CH-1215 Geneva 15, Switzerland, Fax: (41) 22-341 13 92, e-mail: info@robecobank.lu or info@robecobank.ch Reference: C1H E 19 96

☐ I would like to take advantage of the RG Regional Funds 5th Anniversary offer. Please send me an account opening package.

☐ Please send me more information about managed investments from Robeco Bank.

In English ☐ German ☐ Dutch ☐ French ☐ Tick appropriate box

Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms (Delete as appropriate) Surname and initials Year of Birth

Profession Street

Town Postcode Country

Telephone: daytime/evening (Delete as appropriate) Country Code Area Code Number



البيان

Advertisement

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

May 10, 1996

For information on how to list your fund, fax Katy Hourly at (33-1) 41 43 92 12.
E-mail: hourly@ihp.paris.att.net

Table with multiple columns listing various international funds, including names, currencies, and other details.

Table with multiple columns listing various international funds, including names, currencies, and other details.

Table with multiple columns listing various international funds, including names, currencies, and other details.

Table with multiple columns listing various international funds, including names, currencies, and other details.

Table with multiple columns listing various international funds, including names, currencies, and other details.

Table with multiple columns listing various international funds, including names, currencies, and other details.

Table with multiple columns listing various international funds, including names, currencies, and other details.

Table with multiple columns listing various international funds, including names, currencies, and other details.

Fund facts via fax.

The International Herald Tribune IFAXFUNDS service is an instant response fax service bringing you fund information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week from anywhere in the world.

1. Locate the five digit code for the corresponding group in the list above. *** 2. From the handset of your fax machine, dial (852) 172 75 549 if you are calling from Hong Kong, or 170 675 549 if you are calling from elsewhere. 3. Follow the voice instruction, and input the five digit code followed by the last four digits of your fax number. 4. Press the star (*) key to receive the document. You can retrieve up to five separate documents through only one access to the system. 5. Finally, after you hear the tone, press "start" on your fax machine and replace the handset. Your information will be delivered instantly.

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE MONEY REPORT

Overseas Fat Cats Face Tough Order: Slim Down

By Judith Rehak

AMERICAN expatriates or about-to-be expatriates could soon be facing some unpleasant economic realities. Their overseas salary premium, cost-of-living allowance and perks may be in for a downsizing.

U.S. companies are doing more business abroad than ever, but they are also under intense pressure to cut costs, and one area that is receiving scrutiny is the expense of posting employees overseas.

It's not unusual for a person with a \$100,000 salary to cost \$1 million or more for a three-year assignment," says Michael Schell, president of Windham International, a New York firm specializing in cultural integration for expatriates.

Those costs are definitely out of line, according to 58 percent of 138 companies surveyed recently by Windham and the National Foreign Trade Council in New York.

It is quite a change in attitude from the days when fat cost-of-living allowances and perks enabled many expatriates to lead free-spending lives far beyond what they could at home. "Companies used to throw money at them just to keep them there, because they didn't want to hire someone abroad," says a veteran expatriate who recalls houses with indoor swimming pools, and thousand-bottle wine cellars and horses being shipped around the globe.

Most companies calculate these packages using an employee's base salary in the United States, plus a cost-of-living allowance that allows the employee to maintain the lifestyle he

or she had at home. Paying for items like children's school tuition and annual home leaves is also standard.

But a growing number of employers are turning to a leaner benchmark, called the "efficient purchaser index" or "international lifestyle payment," to calculate cost-of-living allowances. The reason: "Companies have discovered that people who live internationally get smarter about shopping for goods and services after a time," says Mr. Schell. "So they've come up with an allowance that is lower than the typical cost-of-living allowance."

By his estimate, the leaner version can be as much as 25 percent less than the old, but both are used under the "retaining a home-based lifestyle" concept.

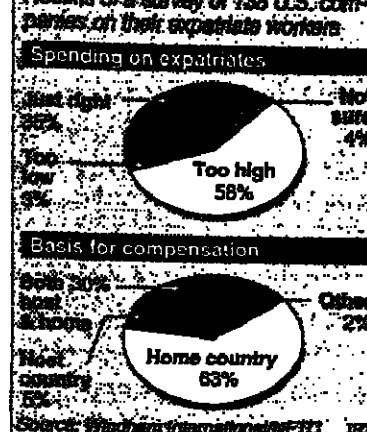
Other perks are being whittled down as well. Typically, expatriates have received an incentive premium of 15 percent of their base pay, but Talie Bar-Nadav, a compensation specialist for Organization Resource Consultants in New York, says some companies have now dropped it to 10 percent. "Five years ago, virtually everyone was paying 15 percent," she says.

Companies are also paring costs by looking at who they send overseas, and for how long. With the average one-time cost of moving a family abroad around \$60,000, some companies limit assignments to less than a year and choose to house an employee in a furnished apartment rather than shipping household goods.

Moreover, in a survey by the Organization of Resource Consultants, 61 percent of 345 companies said they paid no salary incentives to expatriates on short-term assignments.

Expensive Expatriates?

Results of a survey of 138 U.S. companies on their expatriate workers



"The idea is they're in and out," Ms. Bar-Nadav says. "And they don't bring families, so there are no educational allowances."

Another approach, though not yet widely used, is to pay expatriates the same salary as their peers abroad. "You're working next to someone who might be Dutch, in the same job, for the same salary," explains Mr. Schell. "Your company will probably give you some expenses to cover costs back home, or a housing allowance, so it's not quite like you'll live on a Dutch salary. It may not be equal to a U.S. salary either, but it's great for someone who wants the experience of a foreign assignment."

Of course, there are exceptions to these get-tough policies. David Deane, director of Karen Deane Relocations in London, says he sees more companies willing to spend money to avoid one problem: unhappy spouses and families, the most common cause

of costly "assignment failures."

That can include everything from cross-cultural training to picking up the tab for transporting the family dog — and in Britain, paying for six months of kenneling at £300 (\$450) a month to meet quarantine requirements.

Besides helping expatriates house hunt and settle in, Mr. Deane can call on specialists such as one who will find a place for a child in a school, especially if a family is arriving just as the term is beginning. "That's an extra, but companies will do it, especially if it's for someone they want here," he says.

Indeed, rules still get stretched when the expatriate in question is crucial to an overseas operation. "The president of the company will say, 'I need Charlie in China now, and I don't care what you pay him,'" says Ms. Bar-Nadav. One client of Mr. Deane's insisted on a spacious home for his large family but refused to live in the suburbs of London, where most such houses were available. "The company wanted him here, so they literally doubled his housing allowance — to £2,500 a week to get a large house closer in," Mr. Deane says.

And few would begrudge the privileges granted to those who face life in hardship posts. Expatriates in one of the newest destinations, Vietnam, can expect up to three "R & R" trips out of the country each year. Employees of American pipeline and petroleum companies working in Siberia and northern Russia are also given favorable treatment. "One company is paying their regular salary and hardship pay, plus an 'isolation' premium," says Ms. Bar-Nadav. "And their families were moved to Moscow, so they can visit them every two weeks."

Surfeit of Stocks Leaves Traders With Heartburn

By Conrad de Aenlle

THE ravenous appetite for stocks that characterized many markets in the first quarter gave way to a period of rumination in April, partly due to what must seem like acute food poisoning for anyone unlucky enough to have bought U.S. government bonds near the start of the year.

The swoon in bonds — the yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury issue, which had dipped below 6 percent at the new year, leaped past 7 percent last week — has braked the advance in blue-chip American shares. The Dow Jones industrial average was virtually flat in April after rising by nearly 10 percent in the first quarter.

Other U.S. indexes did better, compensating for their comparative weakness during the first three months of the year and the last several months of 1995. The Standard & Poor's 500 was up just over 1 percent last month, bringing its gain for the year to about 6 percent, and the Nasdaq Composite index vaulted 8 percent, raising its return so far this year to 15 percent.

Even though the Dow ended up going nowhere, it tacked on a lot of miles doing it. There were several sessions in which the benchmark average was up or down 50 points, and on April 8 it fell by more than 100 points before closing off 88.

"We're definitely seeing more day-to-day volatility, but we haven't seen anything close to a significant correction," said James Stack, editor of the advisory letter InvesTech Market Analyst. He noted that trading volume in index futures had been triggered on nearly half the trading days this

year. Such volatility represents "a lot of money sloshing around trying to find the next hot sector to get into," he said.

The yield on benchmark Treasury issues rose by half a percentage point from early April to early May, a very large increase in the space of a month. The Dow Jones utility average, which tends to move in the opposite direction of bond yields, lost close to 2 percent last month and is down about 8 percent so far this year.

The Japanese stock market and several in Europe had a more prosperous month than American blue-chips, with key indexes rising by about 14 percent in Italy, more than 5 percent in France, and 3 percent in Britain and Japan. The DAX index of German shares was up less than 1 percent, though.

Except for Italy, where the center-left's victory in the recent general election was enthusiastically received, gains were somewhat subdued, compared with the first quarter. France, Sweden, Switzerland and Portugal had double-digit advances during the three months and Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands and Spain came close.

Among the emerging markets, there were several large winners and losers last month, with the direction often running opposite to the established trend. There were double-digit percentage gains in dollar terms in India, Taiwan and Russia, which had all shown substantial losses for more than a year. The strongest markets in the world this year, Hungary and Poland, kept their winning streaks alive in April, rising by about 5 percent and bringing the year-to-date increase to more than 50 percent.

The big losers included Venezuela, down 30 percent, and Turkey, down 9 percent, but both markets are still up on the year.

Best Performing Equity Funds

Total % return in U.S. dollars to April 30, 1996.

| U.S. domiciled | Year to date | One month | Offshore-domiciled | Year to date | One month |
|--------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Monetary Gold Fund | 73.73 | 3.77 | Monetary Gold Fund | 62.93 | 19.48 |
| INVESTCO Strat: Gold | 56.57 | 7.12 | Merc Sel-East Europe | 61.58 | 13.81 |
| Dreyfus GrVal Aggr Gro | 51.81 | 7.69 | FlemPlay-East Europe | 48.74 | 6.24 |
| IDS Precious Metals: A | 49.80 | 7.99 | Vorbort East Eu Exp | 46.89 | 6.44 |
| IDS Precious Metals: Y | 49.80 | 8.05 | ABN Am FPEast Eu Eq | 45.81 | 5.53 |
| IDS Precious Metals: B | 49.34 | 7.99 | Schroder East Europe | 44.97 | 6.33 |
| Van Wagener: Emer Growth | 49.00 | 14.35 | DT-Deas SS-Great DM | 42.97 | 6.72 |
| Southern Gold Fund | 43.37 | 5.92 | BIT-Deas SS-Great US | 42.82 | 6.85 |
| Fortress: Gbl Growth | 42.17 | 8.94 | MSG Global Fund Inc | 41.93 | 8.81 |
| Mong Stan In: Gold: A | 41.57 | 5.49 | Mong Stan In: Gold: B | 40.89 | 8.23 |
| Metals Fund | 41.41 | 4.16 | Monetary Gold Fund | 39.94 | 8.26 |
| Oppenheimer Micro-Cap | 40.10 | 14.18 | Emerging Markets Fund | 37.48 | 5.56 |
| Dreyfus Pten Growth: A | 37.27 | 5.15 | Global Growth Fund | 37.21 | 6.72 |
| Dreyfus Pten Growth: B | 37.15 | 5.09 | HYPO Global Fund | 35.43 | 7.39 |
| Dreyfus Pten Growth: C | 36.72 | 5.10 | Global Growth Fund | 35.42 | 6.73 |
| Dreyfus Pten Growth: D | 35.59 | 5.05 | Dreyfus Pten Growth | 34.73 | 11.92 |
| Northern: Growth R | 35.30 | 7.84 | DT-Deas SS-Great DM | 34.40 | 8.26 |
| Pacific: Microcap: Ret | 34.51 | 17.80 | East Eu: SS-Great US | 31.87 | 18.22 |
| Pacific: Growth | 34.50 | 7.26 | EM Global Fund | 31.37 | 8.26 |
| Van Wagener: Mid-Cap | 34.25 | 11.29 | DT-Deas SS-Great DM | 31.34 | 8.24 |

Source: Lipper Analytical Services

International Herald Tribune

Getting Ready: Relocation Firms Show the Way

By Digby Lerner

THE range of expatriate destinations has broadened to such a degree that many companies have felt compelled to delegate the task of preparing their employees for overseas postings to relocation specialists.

Most orientation packages involve intensive instruction over either a few days or a week with a single tutor devoted to the employee and his or her family.

Prices start from around \$2,000. If the package includes language training the price can more than double.

"We've had one or two individuals but generally it's corporations that pay," says Keith Fitton, director of the Center for International Briefing, a British relocation specialist.

But he says employees are more active than before in persuading their bosses that an orientation course would be beneficial.

In addition, employers now realize that keeping an expatriate's partner happy involves as much — or more —

forethought than just taking care of the employee.

For this reason, the starting point for most orientation packages is the family. This is because the "trailing spouse" — as the employee's partner is described — sometimes faces the hardest cultural challenges.

Relocation agencies are quick to point out that the major cause of assignment failure is family discontent.

"There are all sorts of risks involved," says Mr. Fitton. "The spouse is the one who will probably find himself or herself surrounded by people who do not speak their language."

It can be especially hard if the demands of the new assignment mean the working partner spends long hours away from the home.

Gerry Hivvegi, a spokeswoman for Executive Relocation Services based in London, offers orientation packages to expatriates arriving in Britain. "Companies are more inclined to pay for orientation services these days," she says. "They realize the posting stands a better chance of success that

way. It can also act as a good incentive to secure a key employee."

Because of the range of different countries employers are sent to, orientation packages are tailored to the needs of each new posting, says Avron Goldberg, a spokesman for Coldwell Banker Relocation in Belgium.

"Relocation companies used to make sure they had an understanding of issues in standard markets like Paris, London, New York and Tokyo," he says. "Now the destinations are different. More people have to deal with places like China, India, Brazil and Mexico. The challenge for relocation specialists now is the globalization of corporations."

He warns potential clients to be careful when choosing an orientation company. Although plenty of companies say they are able to advise on relocation to any part of the globe, not all of them deliver on their promise.

Moving and storage companies are a major culprit, he says, sometimes hijacking the vocabulary of orientation companies in a bid to persuade possible clients of their ability.

Yet despite the many different

countries to which employers are now sent, the approach of orientation specialists follows a similar pattern.

The personal background of the assignee is assessed in order to decide how best to construct a training program. Much depends whether or not this will be the employee's first foreign assignment.

During the orientation program the employee and his or her family are introduced to the history, current political situation and cultural differences of the country they are headed for.

Occasionally, those taking up a new posting will be put in touch with expatriates already based in the area to get a better idea of what to expect.

Some relocation specialists encourage employers to give assignees a week or so in their new country ahead of the planned start date, says Ms. Hivvegi.

"We spend a week introducing them to the country. That can involve anything from pre-departure career counseling to dealing with issues of pet quarantine or even people's strange hobbies," she says.

Feeling Blue? It's Because You're Back Home

By Ann Brocklehurst

FOR expatriates on successful assignment abroad, the most difficult part of the job often turns out to be returning home. Not only are the returnees frequently disappointed by their new professional responsibilities, but by the lack of glamour and excitement in their off-hours as well.

While it has become fairly standard practice to prepare employees and their families for the culture shock of a stint abroad, several companies are now designing programs to help them cope with the "reverse culture shock" that sets in when they repatriate. This homecoming shock is often all the more severe due to the fact that it is unexpected.

"The more they succeeded in living abroad and integrating into the culture, the more difficult it is to come back," says Angela Nesbitt, a principal with the William Mercer consulting firm in New York.

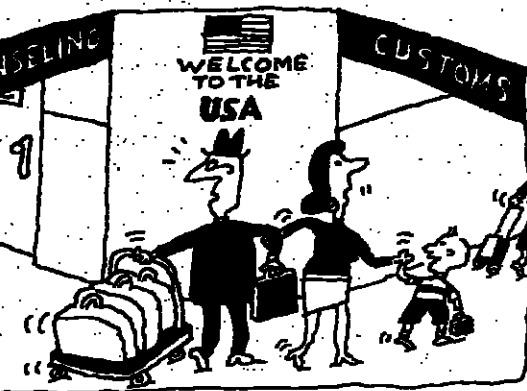
"There's an inverse relationship between your success as an expatriate and your success upon repatriation," says Ms. Nesbitt.

According to Ms. Nesbitt's formula, it came as no surprise that Shirley Fishman, assistant vice president for executive and international compensation at Northern Telecom's head office in Toronto, had a difficult time coming home.

Ms. Fishman describes her two years as director of compensation and benefits for European operations as an "outstanding experience," both professionally and personally.

"I didn't miss anything from here. I had an extremely successful assignment," she said. "I achieved everything I wanted to do."

When Ms. Fishman was called back from England one year early to fill another key job, it was a big disappointment, complicated by the fact



Meredith Aches

What is more, expatriates who have been a country manager abroad or set up a new division usually expect a promotion upon their return.

But Mr. Pinola says a survey carried out by his firm showed that only about half of them actually get promoted.

If employees do get another foreign assignment, it may not be as exotic as the last one. "Every corporation has to do more with less," Mr. Pinola says. "They're looking at everyone as a global asset and

asking where they add the most value to the company regardless of where they've been."

According to Ms. Nesbitt, this leads to an unusually high turnover rate among expatriates who are unhappy to go from being "a big fish in a small pond" to "just another regular employee with nothing distinguishing them."

COMPANIES often lose repatriated employees and their newly acquired international expertise after spending as much as \$1 million to send them abroad, she adds.

While employers cannot and do not necessarily want to compensate for lost expatriate perks like homes, subsidized housing and chauffeurs, Mr. Pinola says there are other concrete steps they can take to make repatriation easier.

Communications can be improved and employees brought back regularly for meetings in the year before

their return. Expatriates can take these opportunities to "do their own researching and networking within the company to see where they can make the best contribution."

Mr. Pinola also notes that providing professional service to help the spouse of a returning expatriate find a new job is "an enormous benefit that doesn't cost a lot of money."

And finally, for expatriates who are back home, settled in, and still pining for the old posting, a holiday trip back is often a good cure.

While Ms. Fishman says a business trip to Britain three months after her departure was "bad, bad timing and very depressing," when she returned a year later "the rose-colored glasses were gone. I noticed the naggy piggy things that might drive you over the edge if you were there too long."

The Money Report is edited by Martin Baker

ITC INTERNATIONAL TAX & COMPANY SPECIALISTS

Integrated offshore services

- Offshore companies
- Trusts
- Bank introductions
- Management
- Administration

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| BAHAMAS | \$395 |
| BV ISLANDS | \$395 |
| BELIZE | \$395 |
| CAYMAN ISLANDS | \$595 |
| CYPRUS | \$595 |
| DELAWARE | \$395 |
| GIBRALTAR | \$295 |
| HONG KONG | \$450 |
| IRELAND | \$250 |
| ISLE OF MAN | \$295 |
| JERSEY | \$495 |
| MAURITIUS | \$295 |
| NEVIS | \$395 |

Guaranteed Confidentiality
For further information contact

ITC SCANDINAVIA
P.O. Box 3719
903 13 Lmca
SWEDEN
Tel: +46 90 100881
Fax: +46 90 100819

BELIZE

Belize is a young English speaking Commonwealth democracy which accepts applications for economic citizenship from persons of good standing based on a contribution to the Government of US\$ 50,000 whether for an individual or for a family. Consultants fees are US\$ 10,000.

A Belizean passport which is renewable after 10 years offers visa free travel to approximately 80 countries including Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Hong Kong, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay, the UK and Venezuela. For further information or immediate service please contact:

INTERNATIONAL COMPANY SERVICES LIMITED
Sovereign House, St. Johns, Isle of Man, IM4 3AL, British Isles
Tel: +44 1624 801801 Fax: +44 1624 801800

E-Mail: belize-info@icst.com http://www.icst.com

CCRA

No 1 OFFSHORE COMPANY SPECIALISTS

Professional Nominee, Full Accounting and Administration Services available at reasonable cost. All fees agreed with clients with no hidden extras.

- BAHAMAS \$500
- BELIZE \$500
- BV ISLANDS \$500
- GIBRALTAR \$250
- HONG KONG \$450
- IRELAND \$225
- ISLE OF MAN \$250
- JERSEY \$495
- MAURITIUS \$250
- SEYCHELLES \$350

ALL CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED

FOR IMMEDIATE SERVICE & OUR PRICES
105 PAGE COLOUR BROCHURE CONTACT

ISLE OF MAN - P. THOMPSON FCA
OVERSEAS COMPANY
REGISTRATION AGENTS LTD
COMPANIES HOUSE, TOWER STREET, ST. JOHN'S
ISLE OF MAN, BRITISH ISLES, IM9 1AA
TEL: +44 1624 815544 FAX: +44 1624 817075

LONDON - RICHARD D. COOK, BSC (FINANCIAL)
72 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W1T 5DU
TEL: +44 1753 355 1086 FAX: +44 1753 355 1077

HONG KONG - B. G. CHAN
2/F BANK OF AMERICA TOWER
HARBOUR COURT, NEW KOWLOON
TEL: +852 222 0172 FAX: +852 222 1140

SINGAPORE - MRS. TANIA BEAN
20-01 CLIFTON CENTRE
24 RAFFLES PLACE, SINGAPORE 170001
TEL: +65 4333362 FAX: +65 4333391

USA - KATHY WARDEN
3001 WASHINGTON BLVD SUITE 1200
NASSAU, BAHAMAS
TEL: +1 708 334 3341 FAX: +1 708 334 6867

OFFSHORE WITH CONFIDENCE

NIEDERHOFFER GLOBAL SYSTEMS, S.A.

advised by

NIEDERHOFFER INVESTMENTS, INC.

- Top Performing Fund First Quarter 1996*
- Latest Three Year Return of 153%
- First Customer Account Still Open With 56-Fold Increase Since 1982
- Compounded Annual Return of 31%
- Pioneer in Application of Statistical Analysis to Market Interrelations

For Information Contact:

Dorothea Thompson
MeesPierson Fund Service Ltd.
404 East Bay Street
Nassau, Bahamas
Tel: 809-393-8777
Fax: 809-394-3284

* Per Tass Management

WORLD ROUNDUP



Grindstone, racing to victory in the 122d Kentucky Derby

Grindstone Is Retired

HORSE RACING Less than a week after his last-gasp victory in the Kentucky Derby, Grindstone has been retired because a bone chip was discovered in his right knee. William T. Young, who bred and raced Grindstone, made the decision after his veterinarian, Robert Copelan, said that a second operation on the knee would probably enable the colt to run again, but not at a high-caliber level of competition. Grindstone, who came from 15th place to beat Cavalier by a nose in the closest Derby finish in 37 years, will stand at stud next year at Young's Overbrook Farm in Lexington, Kentucky. (LAT)

Cone Undergoes Surgery

BASEBALL New York Yankees pitcher David Cone underwent surgery Friday to repair an aneurysm in his right shoulder, but the team would not predict when he would pitch again. "We are optimistic, and, knowing David, his return will probably be sooner rather than later," said Dr. Stuart Hershenov, the Yankees' team physician. Doctors foresaw no complications from the surgery. (AP)

3 Bulls on the Defensive

BASKETBALL For just the fifth time in NBA history, three teammates are on the all-defensive first team. Scottie Pippen, Michael Jordan and Dennis Rodman all were selected to the first team, which was announced late Thursday. The three were joined by David Robinson of San Antonio and Gary Payton of Seattle, who was selected earlier as the league's defensive player of the year. (AP)

Hingis Shocks Graf in Three Sets
Sánchez Vicario Loses; Spirlea and Martinez Gain

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
ROME — Steffi Graf succumbed to 15-year-old Martina Hingis in three sets Friday in an Italian Open quarterfinal, the top-ranked player's first loss on clay in nearly two years. After needing about a half-hour to win the first set convincingly, Graf steadily drifted into groundstroke errors en route to the 2-6, 6-2, 6-3 defeat at the Foro Italico. Her signature forehand was never on target in the final two sets.

The No. 3 seed, Arantxa Sánchez Vicario, was another upset victim, losing 6-4, 6-3 to Romania's Irina Spirlea, the seventh seed here. Sánchez Vicario, a finalist in Rome last year, also lost to Spirlea in the semifinals at Amelia Island in April. Spirlea will face Hingis in one semifinal on Saturday.

Conchita Martínez, seeded second and seeking an unprecedented fourth straight Italian Open title, advanced to the semifinals as expected, ousting No. 5 Magdalena Maleeva 6-1, 2-6, 6-1. Martínez has won 18 Italian Open matches in a row.

Graf suffered her first tournament loss since falling to Marianne De Swardt in Brighton in October, 1995; she also lost in the Federation Cup to Japan's Kimiko Date last month. Graf's previous defeat on clay was to Mary Pierce in the 1994 French Open semifinals. "I just never found the patience to go for the right shots," said Graf, who blamed a lack of preparation on the slow surface. "I've lost a lot of confidence here."

THE ITALIAN OPEN

Meanwhile, top-ranked Pete Sampras and No. 4 Michael Chang have withdrawn from next week's Italian Open for men, organizers said Friday.

Sampras said he would not play at the major warmup for the French Open — the lone Grand Slam he hasn't won — because of the death last week of Tim Gullikson, his coach and close friend.

Chang, a semifinalist at the Foro Italico in 1995, cited a chest-muscle tear. He lost at Monte Carlo last month in his opening match.

Carretero Upsets Schaller
Roberto Carretero, a 20-year-old Spanish qualifier, rallied to upset Gilbert Schaller of Austria in three sets at the German Open Friday to reach the first semifinal of his pro career.

Yevgeny Kafelnikov, the third-seeded Russian who is the highest-ranked player left in the field, overcame frigid conditions and Sergi Bruguera, a two-time French Open champion, 6-2, 7-6 (7-5).

Carretero won 4-6, 6-4, 6-4 and will play the seventh-ranked Kafelnikov in the semifinals. A muscular player with a long pony tail, Carretero is in his second pro season and is only No. 143 in ATP computer rankings.

By reaching the semifinal of the \$2.2 million event, Carretero will vault into the top-100 ranks and he is sure of picking up at least \$89,000, nearly tripling his season earnings. "I got (ranking) points, I got money and I got confidence with this victory," Carretero said. "I never expected it."

Schaller, No. 28 in the world, had upset top-seeded Boris Becker Thursday and is an acknowledged clay-court specialist. Becker is not comfortable on clay, while Carretero is one of a dozen Spanish clay-court specialists who won the junior title at the French Open three years ago.

In damp, cold conditions on Friday, Carretero produced some spectacular passing shots to stun Schaller and become a darling of the 13,000 fans bundled up in fur-lined winter coats.

"I never played in front of such a big crowd and I was very nervous," he said. Carretero will now move ahead in the rankings, past Emilio Sanchez, his boyhood idol for whom he worked as a ball boy.

Kafelnikov, a runner-up here in 1994, kept Bruguera off guard by constantly changing pace, hitting low slice shots and then putting away big forehands into corners. The Russian said it was tough to play in such conditions.



Martina Hingis returning a ball to Steffi Graf in their match on Friday.

Spurs Draw Even With Jazz

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
SAN ANTONIO, Texas — In a game of streaks, the San Antonio Spurs struck last.

The Spurs used a late 15-3 run to defeat the Utah Jazz, 88-77, Thursday night and even their Western Conference playoff series 1-1. The best-of-7 series moves to Utah for Game 3 on Saturday.

"We didn't play great, but we did play awfully well at times," said the Spurs coach, Bob Hill. "These two teams are very evenly matched."

Utah stole the home-court advantage from the Spurs by winning the opener, 95-75, on Tuesday. But in Game 2, the Jazz posted their lowest playoff point total ever. The Spurs opened the game with an 11-0 burst and held an 18-point advantage early in the second quarter. Then the game became a roller-coaster ride, with scoring runs by both teams.

"We started the game like we were going to score 150 points and then, in the second quarter, we had a different personality," Hill said.

San Antonio led 34-19 following a jumper by Sean Elliott with 7:33 left in the first half. The Jazz then went on a 19-2 run, capped by Adam Keefe's 3-pointer at the buzzer to take a 38-36 lead at intermission.

Trailing 52-51 in the third quarter, the Spurs went on 12-2 run to take a 63-54 lead going into the final period. The Jazz countered with a 15-4 run early in the fourth to move within 73-71, but the Spurs answered with the 15-3 spurt that decided the outcome.

"We looked more like a team," said David Robinson, who led the Spurs with 24 points and 12 rebounds. "The last game we played more like individuals."

San Antonio had a huge advantage at the foul line, making 21-of-29 compared with 4-of-5 for Utah. The Spurs also outrebounded the Jazz, 46-38. Karl Malone led the Jazz with 24 points and eight rebounds, but didn't shoot a single free throw.

Heavyweight Dreams, Dying Hard

By Gerald Eskenazi
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a setting hardly noted for redemption — Times Square — horns blared and pedestrians slowed long enough to stare and hoot as six heavyweights stepped on the scale for their

final act before their comeback fights.

They were the boxers set to perform at Madison Square Garden on Friday night in a card that only the chaotic state of boxing could have created: three former heavyweight champions, each 30-

look, "I never played in front of such a big crowd and I was very nervous," he said.

Carretero will now move ahead in the rankings, past Emilio Sanchez, his boyhood idol for whom he worked as a ball boy.

Kafelnikov, a runner-up here in 1994, kept Bruguera off guard by constantly changing pace, hitting low slice shots and then putting away big forehands into corners. The Russian said it was tough to play in such conditions.

"We looked more like a team," said David Robinson, who led the Spurs with 24 points and 12 rebounds. "The last game we played more like individuals."

San Antonio had a huge advantage at the foul line, making 21-of-29 compared with 4-of-5 for Utah. The Spurs also outrebounded the Jazz, 46-38. Karl Malone led the Jazz with 24 points and eight rebounds, but didn't shoot a single free throw.

San Antonio had a huge advantage at the foul line, making 21-of-29 compared with 4-of-5 for Utah. The Spurs also outrebounded the Jazz, 46-38. Karl Malone led the Jazz with 24 points and eight rebounds, but didn't shoot a single free throw.



Boxing legend George Foreman, right, watched Bobby Czyz as he weighed in for his fight Friday in New York.

"We looked more like a team," said David Robinson, who led the Spurs with 24 points and 12 rebounds. "The last game we played more like individuals."

San Antonio had a huge advantage at the foul line, making 21-of-29 compared with 4-of-5 for Utah. The Spurs also outrebounded the Jazz, 46-38. Karl Malone led the Jazz with 24 points and eight rebounds, but didn't shoot a single free throw.

San Antonio had a huge advantage at the foul line, making 21-of-29 compared with 4-of-5 for Utah. The Spurs also outrebounded the Jazz, 46-38. Karl Malone led the Jazz with 24 points and eight rebounds, but didn't shoot a single free throw.

San Antonio had a huge advantage at the foul line, making 21-of-29 compared with 4-of-5 for Utah. The Spurs also outrebounded the Jazz, 46-38. Karl Malone led the Jazz with 24 points and eight rebounds, but didn't shoot a single free throw.

San Antonio had a huge advantage at the foul line, making 21-of-29 compared with 4-of-5 for Utah. The Spurs also outrebounded the Jazz, 46-38. Karl Malone led the Jazz with 24 points and eight rebounds, but didn't shoot a single free throw.

San Antonio had a huge advantage at the foul line, making 21-of-29 compared with 4-of-5 for Utah. The Spurs also outrebounded the Jazz, 46-38. Karl Malone led the Jazz with 24 points and eight rebounds, but didn't shoot a single free throw.

San Antonio had a huge advantage at the foul line, making 21-of-29 compared with 4-of-5 for Utah. The Spurs also outrebounded the Jazz, 46-38. Karl Malone led the Jazz with 24 points and eight rebounds, but didn't shoot a single free throw.

San Antonio had a huge advantage at the foul line, making 21-of-29 compared with 4-of-5 for Utah. The Spurs also outrebounded the Jazz, 46-38. Karl Malone led the Jazz with 24 points and eight rebounds, but didn't shoot a single free throw.

San Antonio had a huge advantage at the foul line, making 21-of-29 compared with 4-of-5 for Utah. The Spurs also outrebounded the Jazz, 46-38. Karl Malone led the Jazz with 24 points and eight rebounds, but didn't shoot a single free throw.

San Antonio had a huge advantage at the foul line, making 21-of-29 compared with 4-of-5 for Utah. The Spurs also outrebounded the Jazz, 46-38. Karl Malone led the Jazz with 24 points and eight rebounds, but didn't shoot a single free throw.

San Antonio had a huge advantage at the foul line, making 21-of-29 compared with 4-of-5 for Utah. The Spurs also outrebounded the Jazz, 46-38. Karl Malone led the Jazz with 24 points and eight rebounds, but didn't shoot a single free throw.

San Antonio had a huge advantage at the foul line, making 21-of-29 compared with 4-of-5 for Utah. The Spurs also outrebounded the Jazz, 46-38. Karl Malone led the Jazz with 24 points and eight rebounds, but didn't shoot a single free throw.

San Antonio had a huge advantage at the foul line, making 21-of-29 compared with 4-of-5 for Utah. The Spurs also outrebounded the Jazz, 46-38. Karl Malone led the Jazz with 24 points and eight rebounds, but didn't shoot a single free throw.

San Antonio had a huge advantage at the foul line, making 21-of-29 compared with 4-of-5 for Utah. The Spurs also outrebounded the Jazz, 46-38. Karl Malone led the Jazz with 24 points and eight rebounds, but didn't shoot a single free throw.

San Antonio had a huge advantage at the foul line, making 21-of-29 compared with 4-of-5 for Utah. The Spurs also outrebounded the Jazz, 46-38. Karl Malone led the Jazz with 24 points and eight rebounds, but didn't shoot a single free throw.

San Antonio had a huge advantage at the foul line, making 21-of-29 compared with 4-of-5 for Utah. The Spurs also outrebounded the Jazz, 46-38. Karl Malone led the Jazz with 24 points and eight rebounds, but didn't shoot a single free throw.

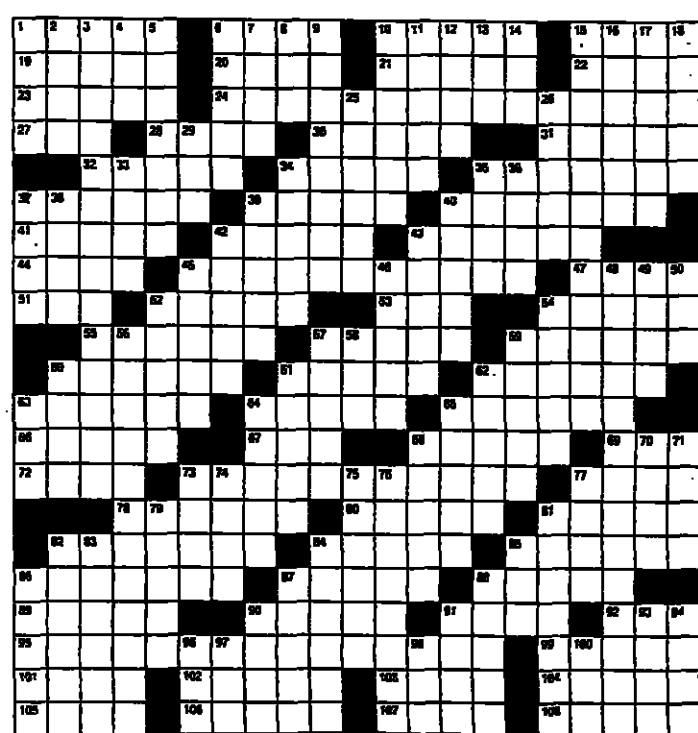
San Antonio had a huge advantage at the foul line, making 21-of-29 compared with 4-of-5 for Utah. The Spurs also outrebounded the Jazz, 46-38. Karl Malone led the Jazz with 24 points and eight rebounds, but didn't shoot a single free throw.

San Antonio had a huge advantage at the foul line, making 21-of-29 compared with 4-of-5 for Utah. The Spurs also outrebounded the Jazz, 46-38. Karl Malone led the Jazz with 24 points and eight rebounds, but didn't shoot a single free throw.

San Antonio had a huge advantage at the foul line, making 21-of-29 compared with 4-of-5 for Utah. The Spurs also outrebounded the Jazz, 46-38. Karl Malone led the Jazz with 24 points and eight rebounds, but didn't shoot a single free throw.

THE ANIMALS' GREATEST HITS By Richard Silvestri

- ACROSS**
- 1 Sports surprise
 - 6 Rather
 - 10 Supply with merchandise
 - 15 Execute
 - 19 It's measured in watts
 - 20 "Nonsense"
 - 21 Tonkin city
 - 22 Opposite of exo
 - 23 Gig for Domingo
 - 24 Eddie Rabbit hit?
 - 27 Before marriage
 - 28 "Let's Make a Deal" option
 - 30 Entangle
 - 31 Longtime Susan Lucci daytime role
 - 32 His and her
 - 34 Like a horse
 - 35 Fraternity unit
 - 37 Beisaguer
 - 39 Purple with anger
 - 40 Shpoke like this
 - 41 Treat with contempt
 - 42 German spa
 - 43 Old radio's "the Magician"
 - 44 Radio format
 - 45 Snoop Doggy Dogg hit?
 - 47 Scumblebug
 - 51 You can dig it
 - 52 Marketing data
 - 53 Meditation system
 - 54 Victor's cry
 - 55 One-millionth of a meter
 - 57 Mom-and-pop enterprise
 - 59 Expired
 - 60 Persian Gulf country
 - 61 Use the bean
 - 62 Brawn
 - 63 Pablo of musical fame
 - 64 Fall in folds
 - 65 Conviction
 - 66 Of service
 - 67 Fact finisher
 - 68 Unseasoned
 - 69 To a great extent
 - 72 Eat like a bird
 - 73 Byrds hit?
 - 77 Asian expanse
 - 78 Region of Greece and Turkey
 - 80 Rochester's boss, in old TV
 - 81 Instrument for 63-across
 - 82 Augment
 - 84 Middle opponent
 - 85 Straw bed
 - 86 Record holders
 - 87 Polite refusal
 - 88 Green sauce
 - 89 Swift's "— of a Tub"
 - 90 Cobbler, at times
 - 91 Butter
 - 92 Org for Tyson
 - 95 Nonhears hit?
 - 99 Significant person
 - 101 Mars, in combinations
 - 102 Hardhearted
 - 103 Manitoba native
 - 104 Barely audible
 - 105 Forsaken
 - 106 Easily confused
 - 107 Look after
 - 108 Exhaust emanation

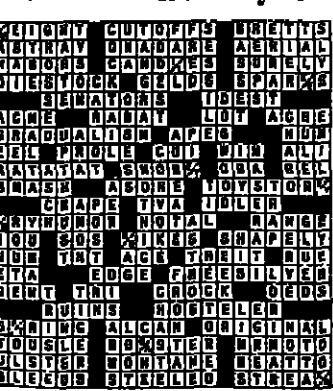


© New York Times Edited by Will Shortz

TWA
TRANS WORLD AIRLINES
We're up to something good.

- DOWN**
- 1 Topping
 - 2 John Paul or John Paul
 - 3 Country Joe and the Fish hit?
 - 4 Perpetually, postically
 - 5 Car price factor
 - 6 Exequate
 - 7 Hog wild?
 - 8 Leb. neighbor
 - 9 Puem mentioning "the lost Lenore"
 - 10 More than justified
 - 11 Hmke, in a way
 - 12 "The — lama
 - 13 Popular comedian, mriels
 - 14 Young heaver
 - 15 Cured har har
 - 16 Kind of inspection
 - 17 Brought out
 - 18 Sub detector
 - 25 Singapore punishment
 - 26 Got wind of
 - 29 Driveway stain
 - 33 Listen
 - 34 Some skirts
 - 35 MacGregor, for one
 - 36 Put up
 - 37 About
 - 38 Vaccination reminder
 - 39 Weighed down
 - 40 Stand out
 - 42 One way to choose
 - 43 Hob Cratchit, e f
 - 45 Homer hero of 'il
 - 46 Stratosphere layer
 - 48 Los Lobos hit?
 - 49 Liberline
 - 50 Charge letters
 - 52 Do to do
 - 54 Stayed at home
 - 56 Cat Stevens hit?
 - 57 Elm offering
 - 58 Dope on a horse
 - 59 Wielded the scoper
 - 60 Jackson or Smith
 - 61 Chief's followers
 - 62 Word of choice?
 - 63 Eight fluid ounces
 - 64 "Vita" descriptor
 - 65 Main force
 - 66 Dead duck
 - 70 Skiffy
 - 71 Hawmarket Square event
 - 73 English Channel feeder
 - 74 G.I. Jones
 - 75 Put-down artist
 - 76 Change the course of
 - 77 Shekels
 - 79 Noted writer-satirist
 - 81 Thrown away
 - 82 La comita
 - 83 More imminent
 - 84 Without emotion
 - 85 Poddled plant
 - 86 "Married... With Children" co-star
 - 87 The Highwayman" poet
 - 88 Set forth
 - 89 Blue books?
 - 91 Feds
 - 92 Pop music's — King
 - 93 Liberal pursuits
 - 94 Calculator part: Abbr.
 - 97 Model for London's "The Great Tyeon"
 - 98 Auxiliary verb
 - 100 Cross type

Solution to Puzzle of May 4-5



هكذا من الأهل

SPORTS

Rally in 1st Lifts Orioles Over Chisox

The Associated Press

Mike Mussina changed his thought process and altered his approach when the weather forced him to warm up, pitch, wait, warm up and then pitch again.

"You know you're not going to throw nine, but probably six," Mussina said Thursday night after he and the Baltimore Orioles built a big early lead and waited out a rain delay to beat the Chicago White Sox 6-4.

The struggling Orioles scored five runs in the first — matching their output of the previous three games — and

AL Roundup

then had to sit through a rain delay of an hour and 11 minutes in the bottom of the second. Mussina pitched 1 1/2 innings before the delay and 3 1/2 more once it ended.

Cal Ripken, mired in an 0-for-16 slump, had a bases-loaded single to key the early spree against Wilson Alvarez (2-3), who went just two-thirds of an inning, his shortest outing ever as a starter.

When play resumed after the rain delay, the Orioles made it 6-0 in the third on a triple by Mike Devereaux and a sacrifice fly by Billy Ripken.

Brewers 17, Red Sox 2 Milwaukee knocked out Boston's Aaron Sele with six runs in the first inning Thursday and used 7 hits and 10 walks to pound the Red Sox 17-2.

Jose Valentin, Mike Metheny and Turner Ward each had three RBIs for the Brewers while leadoff hitter Fernando Vina scored four times.

Ricky Bones (2-5) allowed two runs on six hits in seven innings.

Figure 4, Yankees 2 Cecil Fielder homered twice and Travis Fryman hit a two-run shot off Jimmy Key, helping Detroit halt a six-game losing streak with a victory over New York.

The Tigers, whose 11-25 record is the worst in the majors, won for just the third time in 21 games. Detroit, last in the league in both hitting and pitching, became the first team to hit three homers in a game off Key (1-4) since 1993.

Greg Gohr (2-4), who entered the game with a 7.02 ERA and had not pitched since the seventh in any of his previous five starts, allowed two runs in eight-plus innings and scattered 11 hits.



Cecil Fielder admiring his 24th-inning home run against the Yankees.

Blase Jorgs 5, Rangers 2 John Olerud's two-run double in the sixth inning broke up a scoreless game and snapped Ken Hill's string of 19 shutout innings as Toronto halted the Texas Rangers' five-game winning streak.

Paul Quantrill (1-4) turned in his first solid start of the season and earned his first victory for the Blue Jays, holding the Rangers to five hits and one run in 5 1/2 innings. Quantrill, an off-season trade acquisition from the Philadelphia Phillies, had an 8.68 ERA in his first six starts.

The Rangers' loss was their first at home this season to an AL East team, after an 11-0 start.

Joe Carter and Ed Sprague got the sixth-inning rally started against Hill (4-3) with leadoff singles, and Olerud, who had one RBI in his previous 12 games, knocked in both runners with a double to the right-field corner. Toronto padded its lead to 3-0 later in the inning when Olerud scored on Hill's wild pitch.

Royals 6, Angels 2 Rookie Sal Fasano hit his first major-league homer, a three-run shot in the fifth inning, lifting Kansas City over California for its fifth straight victory.

Michael Tucker added a two-run homer in the eighth, and Bob Hamelin also drove in a pair of runs for the Royals, who swept a four-game series against the Angels.

Mark Cubana (3-4) pitched 8 1/2 innings for Kansas City, giving up two runs on seven hits, with no walks and six strikeouts. The Angels' Jason Grimsley (2-2) was the victim of unearned runs in the second and third innings, and Fasano made it 5-0 in the fifth.



The Penguins' Mario Lemieux hit the goalpost on this shot over the Rangers' sprawled goalie, Mike Richter.

Rangers Are Struggling to Stay Alive

By Joe Lapointe
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The New York Rangers' season, and their quest for the Stanley Cup, could end as soon as Saturday night. That is when they will play the Pittsburgh Penguins again in the Eastern Conference semifinals, a series the Penguins lead by three games to one.

Pittsburgh won again Thursday night, this time by 4-1, in a tense and gritty affair at Madison Square Garden. Trailing by a goal after the second intermission, the Rangers dominated the third period until the 12-minute-19-second mark when Glen Murray put Pittsburgh ahead by two with an unassisted goal.

Murray got the puck in front of the Ranger net after New York defenseman Jeff Beukeboom accidentally passed it to him while trying to start a rush. Murray quieted the crowd by whipping a wrist shot past goalie Mike Richter.

"Obviously, the give-away is a costly mistake," Ranger coach Colin Campbell said. "That's a heartbreaker."

Beukeboom said: "We're not making a lot of mistakes. But the mistakes we're

making have been costly." Brian Leetch, his defensive partner, went without a goal for the fourth consecutive game and was on the ice for three scores by Pittsburgh.

Mark Messier, the Ranger captain, said he didn't blame Beukeboom. "That can happen to anybody," he said. "That

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

didn't lose the hockey game tonight whatsoever. We all know where we stand. Nothing needs to be said. Now, it's show time."

The Associated Press reported:

Panthers 4, Flyers 3 Florida's Dave Lowry redirected the puck and the Panthers' playoff hopes with one little nudge of the stick.

Lowry tipped Ed Jovanovski's wrist shot into the net to give Florida a 4-3 overtime victory Thursday night against Philadelphia in their Eastern Conference semifinal. The Flyers claimed the winning goal should not have been allowed because the net had been knocked off its mooring. The victory tied the best-of-7 Series 2-2. Game 5 will be played Sunday in Philadelphia.

After losing two straight to the Flyers, the 3-year-old Panthers wrestled back some momentum with the dramatic home triumph.

"We couldn't go back to Philly trailing 3-1," Lowry said. "We couldn't leave anything on the ice. We got a lucky bounce and we won the game."

It was Florida's first overtime victory in more than two years. "It was huge," said Panthers coach Doug MacLean.

"Now we are going to Philadelphia with a chance and that's all you ask for."

Rob Niedermayer had two goals and John Vanbiesbrouck had a season-high 43 saves for Florida. Philadelphia was led by Mikael Renberg, who scored his first and second goals of the series.

In the end, though, the Flyers felt cheated after outshooting Florida 46-32.

"We're a better team," said coach Terry Murray. "We had the territorial advantage most of the night."

The Flyers said they can't allow Florida to build on the emotional win. "We got to shake this off," Lindros said. "We've got a tied series and we are going back to the Spectrum. We'll do our job back home."

McGee, With 5 RBIs, Is Glad to Be Home

The Associated Press

Willie McGee hit a grand slam in an 11-run eighth inning as the St. Louis Cardinals rallied to beat the San Francisco Giants 16-8, on Thursday. McGee had driven in a run earlier in the inning with a pinch single.

NL Roundup

McGee returned to St. Louis this season after being traded away in 1990 and has received the most applause of anyone on the team, including his former roommate, Ozzie Smith.

Jeff Parrett (2-1) pitched 1 1/2 innings for the victory and Mark Dewey (1-2) was the loser. Barry Bonds hit his league-leading 15th homer for the Giants.

Melvin 6, Rockies 2 Rookie Kurt Miller pitched eight strong innings in his first start since 1994, and Florida extended its winning streak to four games by beating Colorado.

Pedro Martinez 7, Pirates 1 Tony Gwynn and Wally Joyner drove in two runs apiece in support of Andy Ashby as San Diego beat Pittsburgh. Ashby (4-2), who has won four of his last five starts against

Pittsburgh, lost his previous two decisions when the Padres scored just one run. He allowed one run, eight hits and no walks in seven innings.

Andre 11, Expos 4 Sean Berry homered and drove in four runs, leading an 18-hit attack as Houston beat Montreal, snapping the Expos' 10-game home winning streak.

Berry, playing his first game at Olympic Stadium since being traded by Montreal to Houston, hit a two-run homer in the sixth and hit RBI singles in the first and eighth to help end Montreal's overall streak at five.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

| AMERICAN LEAGUE | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|-----------------|----|----|------|----|
| NEW YORK | 17 | 12 | .583 | 0 |
| BOSTON | 17 | 14 | .551 | 3 |
| TORONTO | 15 | 18 | .455 | 7 |
| DETROIT | 11 | 22 | .333 | 11 |
| CHICAGO | 10 | 23 | .303 | 12 |
| MINNESOTA | 9 | 24 | .273 | 13 |
| KANSAS CITY | 8 | 25 | .242 | 14 |
| SEATTLE | 7 | 26 | .214 | 15 |
| TEXAS | 6 | 27 | .182 | 16 |
| CALIFORNIA | 5 | 28 | .150 | 17 |
| ANALOGY | 4 | 29 | .119 | 18 |
| LOS ANGELES | 3 | 30 | .088 | 19 |
| ST. LOUIS | 2 | 31 | .057 | 20 |

CENTRAL DIVISION

DENNIS THE MENACE

WEST DIVISION

| W | L | Pct. | GB | |
|-------------|----|------|------|----|
| ST. LOUIS | 17 | 12 | .583 | 0 |
| CHICAGO | 16 | 13 | .556 | 1 |
| MINNESOTA | 14 | 15 | .481 | 3 |
| DETROIT | 14 | 17 | .452 | 4 |
| KANSAS CITY | 13 | 18 | .421 | 5 |
| SEATTLE | 12 | 19 | .388 | 6 |
| TEXAS | 11 | 20 | .357 | 7 |
| CALIFORNIA | 10 | 21 | .326 | 8 |
| ANALOGY | 9 | 22 | .295 | 9 |
| LOS ANGELES | 8 | 23 | .264 | 10 |
| ST. LOUIS | 7 | 24 | .233 | 11 |

NATIONAL LEAGUE

CENTRAL DIVISION



WEST DIVISION



NATIONAL LEAGUE

| W | L | Pct. | GB | |
|-------------|----|------|------|----|
| ST. LOUIS | 17 | 12 | .583 | 0 |
| CHICAGO | 16 | 13 | .556 | 1 |
| MINNESOTA | 14 | 15 | .481 | 3 |
| DETROIT | 14 | 17 | .452 | 4 |
| KANSAS CITY | 13 | 18 | .421 | 5 |
| SEATTLE | 12 | 19 | .388 | 6 |
| TEXAS | 11 | 20 | .357 | 7 |
| CALIFORNIA | 10 | 21 | .326 | 8 |
| ANALOGY | 9 | 22 | .295 | 9 |
| LOS ANGELES | 8 | 23 | .264 | 10 |
| ST. LOUIS | 7 | 24 | .233 | 11 |

CENTRAL DIVISION

| W | L | Pct. | GB | |
|-------------|----|------|------|----|
| ST. LOUIS | 17 | 12 | .583 | 0 |
| CHICAGO | 16 | 13 | .556 | 1 |
| MINNESOTA | 14 | 15 | .481 | 3 |
| DETROIT | 14 | 17 | .452 | 4 |
| KANSAS CITY | 13 | 18 | .421 | 5 |
| SEATTLE | 12 | 19 | .388 | 6 |
| TEXAS | 11 | 20 | .357 | 7 |
| CALIFORNIA | 10 | 21 | .326 | 8 |
| ANALOGY | 9 | 22 | .295 | 9 |
| LOS ANGELES | 8 | 23 | .264 | 10 |
| ST. LOUIS | 7 | 24 | .233 | 11 |

WEST DIVISION

| W | L | Pct. | GB | |
|-------------|----|------|------|----|
| ST. LOUIS | 17 | 12 | .583 | 0 |
| CHICAGO | 16 | 13 | .556 | 1 |
| MINNESOTA | 14 | 15 | .481 | 3 |
| DETROIT | 14 | 17 | .452 | 4 |
| KANSAS CITY | 13 | 18 | .421 | 5 |
| SEATTLE | 12 | 19 | .388 | 6 |
| TEXAS | 11 | 20 | .357 | 7 |
| CALIFORNIA | 10 | 21 | .326 | 8 |
| ANALOGY | 9 | 22 | .295 | 9 |
| LOS ANGELES | 8 | 23 | .264 | 10 |
| ST. LOUIS | 7 | 24 | .233 | 11 |

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| W | L | Pct. | GB | |
|-------------|----|------|------|----|
| ST. LOUIS | 17 | 12 | .583 | 0 |
| CHICAGO | 16 | 13 | .556 | 1 |
| MINNESOTA | 14 | 15 | .481 | 3 |
| DETROIT | 14 | 17 | .452 | 4 |
| KANSAS CITY | 13 | 18 | .421 | 5 |
| SEATTLE | 12 | 19 | .388 | 6 |
| TEXAS | 11 | 20 | .357 | 7 |
| CALIFORNIA | 10 | 21 | .326 | 8 |
| ANALOGY | 9 | 22 | .295 | 9 |
| LOS ANGELES | 8 | 23 | .264 | 10 |
| ST. LOUIS | 7 | 24 | .233 | 11 |

CENTRAL DIVISION

| | | | | |
|-------------|----|----|------|----|
| ST. LOUIS | 17 | 12 | .583 | 0 |
| CHICAGO | 16 | 13 | .556 | 1 |
| MINNESOTA | 14 | 15 | .481 | 3 |
| DETROIT | 14 | 17 | .452 | 4 |
| KANSAS CITY | 13 | 18 | .421 | 5 |
| SEATTLE | 12 | 19 | .388 | 6 |
| TEXAS | 11 | 20 | .357 | 7 |
| CALIFORNIA | 10 | 21 | .326 | 8 |
| ANALOGY | 9 | 22 | .295 | 9 |
| LOS ANGELES | 8 | 23 | .264 | 10 |
| ST. LOUIS | 7 | 24 | .233 | 11 |

WEST DIVISION

| W | L | Pct. | GB | |
|-------------|----|------|------|----|
| ST. LOUIS | 17 | 12 | .583 | 0 |
| CHICAGO | 16 | 13 | .556 | 1 |
| MINNESOTA | 14 | 15 | .481 | 3 |
| DETROIT | 14 | 17 | .452 | 4 |
| KANSAS CITY | 13 | 18 | .421 | 5 |
| SEATTLE | 12 | 19 | .388 | 6 |
| TEXAS | 11 | 20 | .357 | 7 |
| CALIFORNIA | 10 | 21 | .326 | 8 |
| ANALOGY | 9 | 22 | .295 | 9 |
| LOS ANGELES | 8 | 23 | .264 | 10 |
| ST. LOUIS | 7 | 24 | .233 | 11 |

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| W | L | Pct. | GB | |
|-------------|----|------|------|----|
| ST. LOUIS | 17 | 12 | .583 | 0 |
| CHICAGO | 16 | 13 | .556 | 1 |
| MINNESOTA | 14 | 15 | .481 | 3 |
| DETROIT | 14 | 17 | .452 | 4 |
| KANSAS CITY | 13 | 18 | .421 | 5 |
| SEATTLE | 12 | 19 | .388 | 6 |
| TEXAS | 11 | 20 | .357 | 7 |
| CALIFORNIA | 10 | 21 | .326 | 8 |
| ANALOGY | 9 | 22 | .295 | 9 |
| LOS ANGELES | 8 | 23 | .264 | 10 |
| ST. LOUIS | 7 | 24 | .233 | 11 |

CENTRAL DIVISION

| W | L | Pct. | GB | |
|-------------|----|------|------|----|
| ST. LOUIS | 17 | 12 | .583 | 0 |
| CHICAGO | 16 | 13 | .556 | 1 |
| MINNESOTA | 14 | 15 | .481 | 3 |
| DETROIT | 14 | 17 | .452 | 4 |
| KANSAS CITY | 13 | 18 | .421 | 5 |
| SEATTLE | 12 | 19 | .388 | 6 |
| TEXAS | 11 | 20 | .357 | 7 |
| CALIFORNIA | 10 | 21 | .326 | 8 |
| ANALOGY | 9 | 22 | .295 | 9 |
| LOS ANGELES | 8 | 23 | .264 | 10 |
| ST. LOUIS | 7 | 24 | .233 | 11 |

WEST DIVISION

| W | L | Pct. | GB |
|-----------|----|------|------|
| ST. LOUIS | 17 | 12 | .583 |

